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LADY ASTOR LOOKS FOR PROHIBITION ALL OVER WORLD

First Lady Member of House of Commons Declares Maiden Speech Went Home Because It Voiced Women's Thoughts

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Lady Astor, the first lady member of the House of Commons, is always the same, whether in private conversation, on the platform, or in the House of Commons. Today, when interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor and other journalists, she emphasized her position on the drink question with her characteristic and buoyant good humor, underlying which is a great earnestness and complete sincerity. Seated in a deep armchair, dressed with that complete simplicity of white blouse and dark skirt which she has almost established as a standard for women's wear in the House of Commons, she drove home the points which she has now made familiar.

Every now and again she bursts out with contagious and happy laughter over some odd and mirth-provoking turn of phrase, which springs from her a moment almost before she is aware of it. "I have not time to specialize on anything except drink," she says earnestly, and then her hearty laugh breaks out as she realizes the comic side of the remark. The temperance question is not one, however, on which Lady Astor can be deliberately witty, as it is one that is too close to her heart.

"Not Out for a Political Career"

"I am not out for a political career," she said, "and if I can speak the truth about drink, I don't mind returning into my shell for the next 50 years. I am for state purchase with local option, but I am for state purchase in any case. If it is really thought to be too expensive all at once, I support the plan of dividing the country into areas and giving each area the opportunity, by referendum or otherwise, of saying whether it wants things to remain as they are, whether it favors total prohibition, or if it would like state purchase."

Lady Astor is quite certain that prohibition is coming all over the world. The great war she characterizes as a fight for a right idea and the prohibition movement she regards as only part and parcel of that struggle for right. Her experience in the House of Commons last night only confirmed her conviction, she said, that there is no country in the world with a keener sense of justice and fair play than England, when an issue is fairly set before it.

Change in Attitude Expected

England's hitherto passive attitude toward temperance reform she attributes to simple indifference, which she expects to disappear rapidly now that the women's and children's point of view is being brought home to the whole country. She also thinks that the temperance advocates in the past have taken a wrong line.

"It is no good telling a man that he is going to hell if he takes a glass of beer," she said; "he does not care where he is going, so long as he has the beer, and, anyway, he knows it is not true. But men who have sacrificed life itself for ideals, as Great Britain did in this war, are going to sweep away the drink traffic when they know what it really means to their wives and children."

"This is no political stunt of mine," she added vigorously.

"I fought out Plymouth on this issue, although most people advised me that I would lose votes by it. My speech went home last night because it was earnest and true, because I was simply saying what women were thinking."

One came away from Lady Astor with a definite conviction that a powerful, new factor had entered into this tremendous struggle, and that, in Lady Astor, the woman in politics had a voice worthy of her.

Lady Astor's Maiden Speech

Member for Plymouth Declares Britain Is Ready for Drastic Drink Reform

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—It was significant that the first woman member of Parliament should make her maiden speech on the drink question, and Lady Astor, last night, in a speech of moving sincerity more convincing than the finest oratory, voiced the feeling of hundreds of women and men throughout the country. The ladies' gallery was crowded and women were also present in conspicuous numbers in the packed members' and public galleries to hear the speech.

Sir John Rees, Unionist for East Nottingham, in a witty but extraordinarily cynical speech, which greatly amused the House, moved for the abolition of all "vexatious and unnecessary restraints upon the liberty of the subject in respect of the strength, supply, and consumption of alcoholic liquor." Col. W. W. Ashley, Coalition Unionist, seconded his motion, and the House, which had been rather empty, filled up when the member for Plymouth rose to oppose the motion.

Lady Astor received a warm reception and throughout her speech had the close attention of the House, and

notably of the Labor members. She did not crave the indulgence of the House; she was only too conscious of its indulgence and courtesy.

Fighting Men of Devon

She knew it was almost as difficult for some honorable members to receive the first lady M. P. in the House as it was for the first lady M. P. to come in. She reminded them that it was the fighting men of Devon who dared to send the first woman to Parliament, and urged that it was only right that one of their representatives should show some courage, and she admitted that it took courage to address the House on the vexed question of drink.

Going straight to the point, Lady Astor said that the issue was quite clear: Did they want the welfare of the community or the prosperity of the drink trade? National efficiency or national inefficiency? Were they trying to get on in the world, or were they going back to pre-war conditions? She agreed that most laws were vexatious, but they were adopted for the good of the community.

Good Brought to Community

The drink restrictions had brought great good to the community. The convictions among women for drunkenness were reduced to one-fifth under the "vexatious restrictions," at a time when thousands of women were "earning more than they had ever earned before" and when they were "not only enduring physical strain but awful mental torture." The moral gains, she declared, were enormous, but already some of these gains had been lost.

The convictions among women had doubled in the last year, since the restrictions had been slightly modified, and had quadrupled among men. She asked the House to think what that meant. She had as good a sense of humor as many, but when she thought of the ruin and misery that drink brought to all classes, she found it difficult to be humorous. She was thinking of the freedom of the children. She was not so tremendously excited about what was called freedom for men.

"Looking for the Lost Sheep"

Those who worked in slums, prisons, and hospitals knew that drink "promised every man heaven and gave them hell." Every man for himself was a thoroughly materialistic doctrine. There was the doctrine of "looking for the lost sheep," and she felt it was a better spirit than to be always clamoring about the freedom of the subject.

The Liquor Control Board had said that the state could not get a maximum efficiency so long as the drink trade was in private hands, because the state's interests and the drink trade's interests conflicted. The real reason of the war concerning drink, she said, was that state purchase got the largest amount of progress with the least amount of unrest. She knew a good deal about the women and so long as it could be proved to him that women and children had improved under drink restrictions, she had never found him unwilling to put up with them.

Not Ready for Prohibition

She admitted that the country was not ready for prohibition, for which she was not pressing. She believed, however, that the men would come nearer the paradise they sought if they tried to get it from a higher inspiration than drink. Frankly, she was not afraid of saying that she wanted prohibition and she hoped, from the bottom of her heart, that England would come to it.

While she admitted that the country was not ripe for prohibition, yet it was ripe for drastic drink reform. The women had a vote now and meant to use it wisely and not for the benefit of a section, but for the benefit of the whole. She wanted to see what the government was going to do. She was a great admirer of the Premier, and one thing she admired him for was the way in which he had faced the drink question. During the war he came right out and the state could not afford to let go its hold of the trade which had beaten them in the past.

Great Awakening Noticeable

She wanted to see whether the Premier was master in his own house. She did not believe he was in the stranglehold of the trade and the profiteers. In conclusion, Lady Astor declared that there was a real awakening throughout the country and that thousands of people were willing to sacrifice their appetites to make the country better. She pleaded that the House should not misread the spirit of the times and say that it wanted a better England unless it meant it. She wanted them to think of the drink question, not in terms of their appetites, but "in terms of children, women, and babies."

She hoped that the honorable members would not regard the lady member as a fanatic; she was only trying to speak for hundreds of women and children throughout the country who could not speak for themselves. Lady Astor sat down amid prolonged cheers.

CAPTAIN ROSS-SMITH REACHES MELBOURNE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office MELBOURNE, Victoria (Tuesday)—Captain Ross-Smith, the Australian aviator who recently flew from England to Australia and thereby gained the prize of £10,000 offered by the Australian Government for such a flight if completed within 30 days, a condition which he fulfilled, has now completed his journey across the continent and arrived in Melbourne.

OPINION AGAINST TURK IN EUROPE

Congressional Committees Made No Provision for Ambassador at Constantinople—Senator Lodge and Lord Bryce Agree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The attitude of President Wilson toward the Turkish problem is at the moment an unknown factor. In view, however, of the policy of the British and French governments to continue the Turkish Empire in practically its old position, bridging Europe and Asia, and to maintain the Sublime Porte as a recognized government, much interest is manifested here as to what the attitude of the President will be.

All that is known now is that this country has had no part in the deliberations between the allied governments in regard to Turkey, and for this reason, as in the case of the Adriatic, the President has a free hand to take issue with the powers.

It is possible to state now that if the Supreme Council with the tacit or expressed consent of the United States Government decides to continue the rule of the Turk in Europe and Asia Minor, even with delimited boundaries, such a decision will not meet with the approval of many statesmen in Washington, who hold, with Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States, that the policy is not in the best interest of the peace of the world or to the benefit of the nations. In the midst of which Turkey would be permitted to continue its existence as a government.

Sentiment Shown in Congress

The sentiment in Congress was reflected in the action of the Senate and House committees in dealing with the diplomatic appropriation bill. In framing the bill for the maintenance of the diplomatic and consular service no provision was made for an Ambassador to Turkey. This is also true of Russia and Austria, but in discussing the question with Robert Lansing, former Secretary of State, members of the House committee clearly indicated their hope that this country would never again have to maintain a diplomatic representative to a Turkish Government in Constantinople. In answer to questions, Mr. Lansing adopted a noncommittal attitude, asserting that the question would depend altogether on the action of the allied governments.

When the question comes up in the United States Senate, Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, Republican leader, and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is expected to urge the abolition of Turkish rule. Time and time again the Massachusetts Senator and historian has declared on the floor of the Senate that "it would be a miserable outcome to have Turkey retained in Europe, a curse to her subjects and neighbors."

Many senators of standing, who agree with him with regard to the desirability of eliminating the rule of the Turk in Europe, hesitate to take a definite stand because of the reluctance on the part of opponents of the League of Nations to invite from Europe representations for a Turkish mandate.

On the question of Turkey, Senator Lodge said in one of his speeches: "The Ottoman Turks have been in Europe since the fifteenth century. In the days of their success they have been a scourge to Europe and Christendom. In the long centuries of their decay they have been the pest and the curse of Europe, the source of innumerable wars, the executors in countless massacres. There is not one word to be said in defense of the Turks as governors or rulers. When they came into the region that is now called the Balkans they found there a large and prosperous land, built up during the early middle ages on the ruins of Roman civilization. They found a fertile and cultivated country."

Civilization Withered Away

"The cities which they captured sank into deserted villages. Wherever they have trodden, trade, industry, commerce, arts, and civilization have withered away. They have preyed on the jealousies and controversies of other nations of Europe and in this way have sustained themselves at Constantinople. The massacres of which they have been guilty, which stretch back to the day of their arrival and which never have been worse than during the entire nineteenth century, almost surpass belief and imagination. Such a nation as this—a such a government as this—is a curse to modern civilization. Like a pestilence it breathes forth contagion upon the innocent air. My earnest hope is that among the results of the war, one of the great results I pray for, will be the final extinction of the Turkish Empire in Europe."

"I should be sorry indeed as an American, if, when the war is closed and the United States comes with commanding voice to the settlement of the terms of Europe, we should appear at the great council of the nations as still the friend of Turkey."

Stand in Address on Peace Terms

In his address on the peace terms, Mr. Lodge took the same stand, a stand which he is not expected to

change in any eventuality. He said: "Constantinople must be finally taken away from Turkey and placed in the hands of the allied nations as a free port, so as to bar Germany's way to the east, and hold the Dardanelles open for the benefit of mankind. "We must not be beguiled into concessions to Turkey, with whom we ought now to be at war, in the hope of separating her from Germany. It would be a miserable outcome to have Turkey retained in Europe, a curse to her subjects and neighbors, a plague spot and a breeder of wars. Her massacres must not under any pretense be condoned, nor her iniquities rewarded. Let Turkey and Bulgaria share the fate of their masters and be so treated that they will be unable again to trouble the world."

"Palestine must never return to Turkish rule, and the persecuted Christians of Asia Minor—the Syrians and the Armenians—must be made safe."

MR. ASQUITH WINS IN PAISLEY ELECTION

Former Premier Obtains Majority of 2934 Votes Over Labor Candidate—Friends of Coalition Pleased With the Result

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Paisley today gave H. H. Asquith, former Prime Minister, what in all circumstances is a smashing victory, the figures being Mr. Asquith, Liberal, 14,736; J. M. Biggar, Labor, 11,902, and J. A. MacKean, Coalition Unionist, 3795, the Asquith majority over Labor being 2934.

The general election figures were: Sir Thomas MacCallum, Liberal, 7542; J. M. Biggar, Labor, 7436; Mr. Taylor, Coalition and National Democrat Party, 7201. As Mr. Taylor's poll was mainly Unionist, the deduction is reasonable from Mr. MacKean's low figure that many Unionists voted for Mr. Asquith but the secret of his success would seem to be that he secured the bulk of the women's vote.

A well-known Unionist, who is, however, a thoroughly impartial critic, expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor his opinion that the result should not be interpreted as a great victory for old Liberalism. "You are wrong in thinking that he aroused historical Liberal traditions in Paisley. I am convinced it is purely a personal triumph for a gallant old fighter."

It is certain that Mr. Asquith owes a good part of his victory to his daughter's success in rallying the women voters. No by-election has been awaited with more excitement, and regarding none has there been such a complete vagueness as to the result. Local Liberals, it is said, talked of a 2000 majority in the closing days of the election, but the most skillful judges of electoral affairs hesitated to express an opinion in any direction. Such tendency as there was to regard either Mr. Asquith or Mr. Biggar as likely to win by a score of votes or so. During the last few days there was a conviction in London political circles that Mr. Asquith was beaten and that Mr. MacKean had secured a very large vote.

Mr. Asquith returns from Paisley tonight and should take his seat to-morrow when he will have an opportunity to participate in the debate on the Constantinople decision. Most people a fortnight ago spoke of the result as certain in any case to have a powerful and lasting result on British politics, but as to the nature of that result they are not now so ready to commit themselves. Meantime friends of the Coalition are quite pleased that Mr. Asquith should be returned, as they consider it essential that the Coalition should not have so easy a time in debate as it has had hitherto.

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THIRD HEARING OF THE CAILLAUX CASE

Former French Premier Answers Statements Made in Letters Showing He Had Entered Into Relations With Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The third hearing of the Caillaux case was held before the French Senate, constituted as a high court, this afternoon. The court was uncomfortably crowded, as general interest in the case is growing. Joseph Caillaux, the former French Premier, who is accused of entering into treasonable relations with Germany, came in with an air of assurance and all eyes were turned to the enormous brief he was carrying under his arm.

He bowed to Leon Bourgeois, the president of the court, and immediately began to spread out on the table the contents of his great letter case, his papers, arranged in green, red, yellow, gray, and other colored covers, making an imposing array. Several senators did not respond when their names were called.

Mr. Bourgeois first recalled an incident at the previous hearing when the defense demanded the reading of three documents. He said that after due consideration he had decided that the defense was justified and they would be read. They included two letters from a Mr. Lipscher, who alleged that he had entered into relations with Mr. Caillaux on behalf of Germany. Mr. Caillaux contended that he turned a deaf ear to such "suspicious" persons but some curious correspondence not bearing out this contention has been discovered in a first box at Florence.

First Letter Is Read

The first letter read was addressed by Mr. Lipscher to Mrs. Duverger. In it Mr. Lipscher announced that if a person named Caron did not agree to his proposals, he would have nothing more to do with him, for he had exhausted every means. "Let him pay me and end the matter, for he cannot serve me," he wrote. "I have other projects on hand, and at Paris I shall laugh at him. He will bite his nails. I consider as closed the Caron affair."

The defense triumphantly interposed with the rejoinder that Caron is Caillaux and the letter does not prove he had anything to do with Lipscher. Another note from Mr. Lipscher, dated at Zurich, stated that nothing could be done with Joseph, who was stupid and proud. The third letter was from Mrs. Duverger to Mr. Lipscher, and gave an account of an alleged visit to Mr. Caillaux. In this letter she included references to Oscar, a pseudonym designating the German diplomatist, Mr. von Lancken. Still a fourth paper, signed by Mr. Marx, another German agent banker of Mannheim, stated that Mr. Lipscher was an undesirable intermediary.

Failure of Attempts Shown

Mr. Caillaux at some length pointed out that all that these letters indicated was the failure of the attempts made to approach him, and he denounced the letter from Mrs. Duverger as forged. The questioning then proceeded to the well-known affairs, Lenoir and Bolo Pasha, the principles in both of which cases were shot in connection with the attempted purchase of the Paris newspaper, "Le Journal," a case in which a Senator, Charles Humbert, was acquitted.

Mr. Caillaux then said: "I knew Alphonse Lenoir before the war. He was the father of Peter and was a well-known publicity agent. Other politicians, however, have known him better than I. He was of service to me placing 'bons du trésor' and gave me information when I was Premier. I have not seen him since the war. I have seen Peter Lenoir, the son, twice, but have heard nothing of any

attempted purchase of the "Journal" with German money either through Bolo Pasha or Lenoir."

A Professional Corrupter

He then read documents signed by Mr. von Lancken, with the purpose of showing that the diplomatist had not encouraged the idea of handing 10,000,000 francs to young Lenoir. Mr. Caillaux denied giving the latter any mission in Berlin in 1911. Mr. von Jagow, he said, wrote that Lenoir was a professional corrupter.

The afternoon was passed in the reading of documents, among them a notable letter indicating that Mr. Caillaux recommended a man named Fordyce to the "Journal." This was not denied. Mr. Caillaux then explained his relations with Bolo, to whom he said he felt deep gratitude for the services rendered at the time of the murder of Mr. Calmette, the editor of the "Figaro," by Mrs. Caillaux. Mrs. Caillaux shot the editor because of his publication of certain intimate correspondence, and during the trial, in which she was acquitted, Bolo proved extremely valuable. Mr. Caillaux said he was friendly with him but knew nothing of his criminal acts in relation to Germany.

REFUSAL TO CALL A TREATY CAUCUS

Cleavage in Democratic Ranks—"Mild Reservation" Group Still Hopes for Modifications of the Lodge Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Consideration of the Treaty of Peace will be continued and a final effort to ratify will be launched today, when Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, will call up the Versailles compact, which is to be kept before the Senate to the exclusion of other business until it is either ratified or voted down for the second time. On the eve of what was regarded as the final phase of "the long battle," the friends of ratification on both sides of the aisle were none too sanguine regarding the outcome.

That there is a cleavage of wide dimensions in the Democratic ranks is no longer open to question. This much was admitted by Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and Administration spokesman. The Nebraska Senator, while agreeing that a large proportion of Democrats would support the Lodge reservations, as the alternative to throwing the Treaty into the campaign, maintained that the number ready to accept a "surrender" would not be enough to ratify the Treaty.

Senator Hitchcock, in spite of pressure from his colleagues, refused to call a Democratic caucus to decide the fate of the Treaty. He based his refusal on the ground that he did not believe such action would have any beneficial effect on ratification. Without a formulated party policy, the Administration senators are left to vote according to their individual predilections, and to that extent freed from any difficulties that might attach to a departure from a caucus decision.

"I do not believe that the Treaty will be ratified," said Senator Hitchcock. "No progress is being made. There will be no disintegration of the Democratic forces until the final vote on ratification is reached and then there will not be enough Democrats to go over to the other side to ratify the Treaty. There will positively be no caucus before the Treaty is voted on."

Sensors belonging to the "mild reservation" group continue to hope that modifications of the Lodge program can be secured despite the lesson of the balloting of last Saturday, when a modification sponsored by Mr. Lodge himself was decisively beaten.

A move has been set on foot in the Senate to insert in the list of reservations a clause declaring against a continued British protectorate over Egypt. This reservation, which was voted down by the Senate and which it is now sought to revive was drafted by Robert L. Owen (D.), Senator from Oklahoma.

IRISH PROTESTANT MISSION DEPARTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The delegation representing the Protestant churches of Ireland sailed for home yesterday on the Lapland. Since their arrival early in December they had addressed meetings in 22 American and two Canadian cities, and before sailing they expressed their satisfaction with the success of their tour, not only in making the anti-Sinn Féin attitude clear to Americans in the meetings, but in their interviews with prominent Americans and with representatives of the press outside of New York City.

CONFIDENCE IS VOTED IN SPANISH CABINET

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—The Chamber of Deputies today by a vote of 144 to 17 gave an expression of confidence in the government's ability to pass the budget and settle urgent impending questions.

AMERICAN VOICES TO JOIN EUROPEAN IN ARMENIA'S AID

Message to Be Sent in Effort to Unite Liberal Opinion on Both Sides of the Atlantic for Expulsion of Turk From Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Development of the American protest against the decimation of Armenia and the retention of the Turk in Constantinople, as expressed here yesterday, included the decision by the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia to take every possible and advisable step calculated to impress upon those who are reported to have made a tentative settlement of the near eastern question that the people of the United States, as well as those of England and France, will not favor any settlement which amounts to a reward for the Turks' centuries of oppression of Christian populations.

One of these steps will be the dispatch by cable shortly of a message to the liberal opinion of Europe promising support, in order that the expression of the people's will against a settlement inflicting further indignities upon the Armenians may be impressed upon the allied premiers so strongly that they will see the wisdom of revising or recalling any such decision, tentative or otherwise.

Text of Message

The message follows: "In view of the decision of the Supreme Allied Council that the Turk shall remain in Constantinople, the American Committee on the Independence of Armenia desires to send this message to the people of Great Britain and France:

"Fully conscious that almost all nations are equally at fault in their failure to secure a righteous settlement in the Near East, yet having no shadow of doubt that the supreme tribunal, in this as in all such matters, is the will of the people, we desire to unite our voices with those in Great Britain and France who are urging that the long-drawn-out shame of Europe and of humanity be ended, and that the Turk be expelled from Constantinople."

"Five hundred years ago, before this country was yet known to the eastern world, the Turk entered Europe with a sword, with massacre, with outrage, with pitiless persecution. He has maintained himself there by these means ever since. During the last five years, he has exceeded, if that were possible, the horror of the last five centuries, and he is still committing outrage on our common humanity, even as these lines are being written. Five centuries of misgovernment have proved him incapable of governing. Five centuries of persecution have proved him incapable of mercy. Five centuries of deceit and corruption have proved him incapable of fair dealing."

Advantage Taken of Distrust

"For the last hundred years, it is common history, admitted by all, he has maintained himself where he is solely by taking advantage of the fears and failings, the self-seeking and distrust of those who, united, could have made an end of him and his ways. This committee, therefore, joins with those in Great Britain and in France who are urging today that this condition be ended; that the will of the people be no longer sacrificed to the so-called exigencies of statecraft and high finance; but that the imperative demands of a clearer discernment of Principle gained by the people through the sufferings of 4½ years of war be met, now, as they must surely ultimately be met in the expulsion of the Turk from Europe and his relegation to a state commensurate with his attainment."

Another step will be the distribution throughout the United States of an appeal to the American people who have been friends of the Armenians through all the vicissitudes, heaped upon them by the Turks, that they shall make their wishes known to their representatives in Congress by letter, resolution, mass meeting and every available means. This latter appeal will be brought to the attention of President Wilson, accompanied by a statement specially directed to him by the committee.

Word From Lloyd George Lieutenant

These three statements were read at a special meeting of the committee yesterday at which James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, presided. The message to the people of Europe was approved as read, but various changes were made in the other statements in order that they might have maximum effect for good. When the approved and revised statements have been signed by the leading members of the committee, they will be made public.

Three other developments were prominent yesterday. Hamilton Holt of the committee received the following message from David Davies, one of Premier Lloyd George's lieutenants, who is known to be close also to other British leaders: "Strenuous opposition to Constantinople being handed back to Turks. We think it should be made free international city under control of League of Nations. If you agree, can you bring pressure through American public to secure solution in this sense in interests of permanent peace. Special coun-

of League of Nations Union called to urge that decision of Supreme Council should be altered.

This message was taken to mean that Mr. Lloyd George himself might not be heartily in favor of the settlement as reported. It was received at the very time the American committee was considering its appeals, and no time was lost by Mr. Holt in cabling this reply:

"Your cable presented to American committee by Hamilton Holt. Your suggestion adopted. Public appeal being issued. All possible steps being taken."

Message to British Archbishops

The second outstanding feature was the fact that Canon R. E. Jones had received permission from Bishop Charles S. Burch of the Protestant Episcopal Church to ask the 104 bishops of that church in this country for their approval of a message in behalf of Armenia to be sent to the Archbishops of York and of Canterbury. To Canon Jones' message 100 replies were received yesterday, all approving such a step.

The message to the British archbishops will thank them for their leadership of the Christian sentiment of England in behalf of Martyred Armenia, and add the protest of the American bishops against the continued rule of the Turk over any Christian non-Moslem people whatsoever. The American bishops will also express their amazement that there has arisen a proposal to strangle Armenia by decimating her territory. Such decimation, it will be held, would be fatal to Armenia's independence, of which England and France have hitherto been considered to be the guarantors.

Cooperation With Near East Relief

The third development was the continued vigorous activities on behalf of Armenia by the Near East Relief, and the promise that this great organization and the American committee would cooperate for the good of the Armenian cause. The Near East Relief campaign will probably be featured by a big mass meeting in Carnegie Hall soon.

The meeting at which the American committee's statements were read was attended by Oscar S. Straus, former Ambassador to Turkey, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Judge Alton B. Parker, Hamilton Holt, Henry W. Jessup, Everett P. Wheeler, Capt. George B. Hyde, and several prominent newspaper and magazine men, Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and Charles Grier Hibben, president of Princeton, among other American leaders, were unable to be present. However, they gave their hearty approval of the committee's plan.

No Desire for Friction

It is understood that the committee has no desire in making its protests to embarrass the relations between Great Britain and France, on the one side, and the United States on the other. The necessity of making America's appeals in such a way that they cannot be mistaken as prejudicial to the continuance of the most friendly relations among these three nations is accepted as something of an axiom by those who discuss the situation here. It is taken for granted that the people of England and France are as much opposed to the decimation of Armenia and the rewarding of the Turk as are those of the United States. But it is believed that when the force of idealism which was superimposed on the peace conferences by America's participation in them was removed with America's departure, and, further, when she failed to endorse the Peace Treaty and to enter the League of Nations, the old reactionary diplomacy based upon secrecy, jealousy, high finance, suspicion and fear, rose to the surface.

The reported Near Eastern settlement is therefore considered not so much as cause for any criticism that would be music to the ears of the forces already at work in the United States to separate it from England and France, as cause for arousing the peoples of those countries to the realization that they must impress upon their premiers the fact that the day of the old diplomacy is gone, and that the self-determination for which they fought must be meted out with strict justice.

Friendliness Insisted On

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, for instance, is known to be emphatic in his insistence that world welfare depends largely upon preservation of friendship between Great Britain and France and the United States. It is no secret that he favors such appeals in the present emergency as cannot be by any manner of manhandling be used by the forces of separation. Observers like Dr. Wise may be amazed that the allied premiers could possibly reach or consider a settlement that would rob Armenia of her full independence and of her full opportunity to develop as an independent nation, but they see in this possibility not an excuse for attacking Great Britain and France, but a reason for approaching their people with the calm conviction that they believe in justice for the Armenians no less than do Americans.

As for the fear of a Moslem uprising anywhere if the Turk, after all, is expelled from Europe, Canon R. E. Jones expressed the views of Armenia's friends yesterday when he said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"I take no stock in any possibility of such a result. Naturally, the men ruling India, who, I understand, have taken pains to spread the report that the Turk will stay in Constantinople, do not want any trouble there. But the Indian Moslems are not at one with the rest of the Moslem world, and no less an authority than Lord Bryce has said that he thinks the possibility of a Moslem uprising is exaggerated. And we must remember that there is a great body of sentiment among the Moslems themselves against the Sultan, whom they regard as a usurper." Captain Hyde expressed a similar opinion. He went further and charged

that the whole scheme of a Kurdish state under the protection of Great Britain was an artificial one, and really the product of the plans of a single man, who, he said, was Major Woolley, a Britisher.

Armenia Viewed Separately

There is an increasing tendency, however, to regard the retention of the Turk in Constantinople and the decimation of Armenia as separate questions. This is based on the conviction that the Armenians must be awarded full justice regardless of what is done with the Turks. Some believe that if the premiers think it impossible to drive the Turk from Europe now they will make such reservations in the settlement as will enable them to accomplish that object a few years later.

Adoption of resolutions and issuance of appeals, however, are not regarded as the last word in what can be done at the present time to prevent denial of justice to the Armenians. For example, it is known that Mr. Straus is convinced that the only way definite results can be obtained is by direct contact with Washington. Direct action in Washington, including personal talks with and appeals to senators for prompt action on the Treaty, so that the United States may get back to a position where it can make its voice heard in the councils of the Allied premiers, is a remedy which should be applied without delay, according to opinion expressed here.

WARNING IS ISSUED TO TURKISH NATION

British High Commissioner, When Notifying the Porte of Peace Conference Decision, Calls for Safety of Non-Muhammadans

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Reuter Constantinople message states that when notifying the Porte on February 19 of the Peace Conference's decision to leave the Turk in Constantinople, the British High Commissioner added a most serious and urgent warning to the effect that unless adequate security were maintained for the non-Muhammadan elements and the allied troops, including the Greeks in Asia Minor, the decision regarding Constantinople might be modified to Turkey's disadvantage.

The message adds that the announcement appears to have impressed the Porte, since the Ottoman Minister of the Interior has telegraphed to the provincial authorities announcing the Peace Conference's decision and urging the adoption of measures to prevent attacks on non-Muhammadans, as these "would prejudice the powers' good dispositions toward Turkey."

Reuter further learns from Constantinople that the decision to withdraw the British troops from Batum has been canceled. Also that the crews of the first British battle squadron anchored in the Bosphorus began on Monday a series of route marches through Constantinople and its suburbs. These are primarily intended for the men's benefit, but it is considered that the deep impression which was made upon the large crowds which gathered, cannot but have a salutary effect upon the Turkish Nationalists.

MINERS CONFER ON BRITISH COAL PROFITS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The executive of the Miners Federation met at its headquarters today to consider the report of Vernon Hartshorn and Frank Hodges on the figures of the government's accountants relating to the financial position of the industry and the estimated surplus.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Hodges made a statement in which he said that the miners were in a position to show that, providing the prices for export and bunkers and tonnage remained constant for February and March as in January, the monthly surplus on the March to March year will be £3,000,000 in excess of the estimate of the surplus submitted by the accountants upon the figures of December and earlier months.

This, the statement says, is the agreed surplus between the accountants and ourselves providing these factors remain constant. The whole position as to what is to be done with any available surplus was also discussed; and the decision was deferred until the national conference of the Miners Federation, to be held after the Trade Union Congress on March 12.

Mr. Hodges added that no arrangement has yet been made for an interview with the Prime Minister regarding the disputed points, and the miners' executive will probably not see the Prime Minister until after the national conference has reached a decision.

GERMAN VESSEL IS ACQUIRED BY DUTCH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Dutch steamship company, the Lloyd Royal Hollanders, has acquired a German ship built on the Weser and running to South America. In November, 1918, the Allies formally opposed the transference of German vessels to neutrals. The French consider such vessels should come into the pool to replace the allied shipping losses.

It is reported that the captain of an English destroyer saw the vessel leaving Hamburg and wired for instructions, but received no reply.

MUHAMMADAN AND TURKISH DECISION

Indian Jurist Says He Sees in Agitation to Reverse the Constantinople Ruling Certainty of Animosity Being Aroused

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—As representative views hostile to the retention of the Turk at Constantinople have been cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, it is fair to give a representative statement of the Muhammadan standpoint. Muhammadan feeling here is undoubtedly sincere, even if it is true, as alleged, that it is partly worked up. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the Right Honorable Amir Ali, a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and a distinguished Indian jurist and writer on legal subjects, said:

"I see in this agitation to reverse the Constantinople decision a calamitous certainty that it will create bitter animosity between the Muhammadans and Christians throughout the Empire. There are 100,000,000 Muhammadans under the rule of our sovereign. In India alone there are 82,000,000, and in Egypt some 12,000,000. Although the Sultan of India does not regard the Sultan as their Caliph and only number about 10,000,000 in India, they are absolutely united with the Sunnites in their present feelings regarding Turkey and the Sunnite Caliphate.

Premier's "Pledge" Recalled

"The feeling which is surging over the whole of India regarding Turkey and the Turkish Caliphate is a factor for consideration which no statesman, in my opinion, can ignore. The British administrators have advanced, in emphatic terms, the fatality of the idea that it is factitious agitation."

Amir Ali laid great weight on the Prime Minister's "pledge" of January 5, 1918, which, he said, allayed the Muhammadan panic and removed their doubts and apprehensions and was accepted as a solemn pledge given, and on behalf of the British Empire that Constantinople, Thrace and Turkey proper would be left intact and undisturbed.

After reiterating that the Sunnite world, which includes by far the largest proportion of the Muhammadans, accepts the Ottoman Caliph as the de jure and de facto spiritual head, Amir Ali said:

"Constantinople has been the capital of the Caliphate and of the Turkish Empire since 1453. It is now covered with Muhammadan institutions, Muhammadan shrines, mosques, and mausolea. It has become a Muhammadan city and is regarded as a sacred city, if not so sacred as Mecca and Medina. In the eyes of Islam, however, it is loved and venerated.

Degradation to Caliph

"Adrianople is also regarded as a holy city. To drive the Turk from Constantinople and Thrace, which is predominantly Turkish in race, would be a degradation to the Caliph and an insult to Islam."

On the subject of the Turkish massacres, Amir Ali argued that these were due to a ruthless oppression of revolution and risings were fostered almost always from the outside and could be easily paralleled among Christian nations.

It was quite obvious that Amir Ali felt deeply and sincerely, although there is equally little doubt that his views would find little acceptance in England at the present moment. The struggle here between pro-Turks and anti-Turks continues unabated. The pro-Turks are now replying to the anti-Turks' advertisements with counter-advertisements of their own, supporting the contention that the Sultan should be left in Constantinople.

Reply From E. S. Montagu

Lord Robert Cecil, who wrote a vigorous anti-Turk article in a Monday newspaper, has drawn an alarmed and emphatic reply from Edwin Samuel Montagu, Secretary for India, who argues that the Indian Muhammadans fought in this war under the impression that the Sultan and Caliph would not be disturbed in Constantinople. He flatly declares non-interference with the seat of the Caliphate indispensable to the internal and external peace of India and attributes the recent Armenian massacres to the rumors that Turkey was to be destroyed and deprived of her capital.

He counters Lord Robert's declaration that the Prime Minister's "pledge" of January 5, 1918, was offered as a quid pro quo for Turkey dropping out of the war and was subsequently abandoned, as it did not produce this result. He calls it an authoritative pronouncement of war aims made when Turkey was really being beaten in contrast with, and as a modification of, the threats following the failure of the Gallipoli campaign. Finally he hints that if the decision is reversed, the blame will fall on England. "French newspapers have taken care of that."

Modification Hinted At

One detects in Mr. Montagu's article some alarm that the Constantinople decision may be reversed, and Paris, which is so frequently well informed, has apparently become apprehensive in the same sense. The publication today of the allied warning issued in Constantinople to the Turks hinting at a modification of the decision adverse to the Turk in certain eventualities, has lent color to the impression held by some well-informed quarters here that the Supreme Council may yet reverse its policy.

So far the volume of opinion here and the mass of speeches, articles, and advertisements are, rightly or wrongly, decidedly adverse to the Turks. In this vigorous anti-Turk agitation,

there are distinct, though closely interwoven, elements, and many propagandists are thinking different things while using the same words.

Position of Turk in Europe

Some regard the position of the Turk in Europe as historically absurd and historically doomed, and see no object in delaying the eventual elimination of the Turk from Europe.

Some wish to be done with Constantinople as a focus of international trouble and intrigue. Some believe that if the Turks, more especially the Committee of Union and Progress, lost Constantinople, it would so seriously injure their prestige as to rob them of their pernicious influence throughout the Islamic world. Finally, some, while talking of Constantinople, are thinking mainly of the Armenians, and other subject races, at the abandonment of whom, as they consider it, they are very seriously alarmed.

REPLY TO THE SOVIET PROPOSALS DISCUSSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Warsaw message states that the reply to the Soviet peace proposals was discussed at a secret session of the Polish Diet's Foreign Affairs Committee. The Premier, Foreign Minister, Vice-Minister for War, and the president of the Diet joined in the discussion.

Bolshevik Recapture Rostov

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Bolshevik communiqué announces that Red troops have recaptured Rostov and Nakhichevan from General Denikin, who recovered the former last Friday. The communiqué states that the enemy has been flung back across the Don, and adds that fighting is also proceeding with alternating success some 20 miles northeast of Stavropol. Meanwhile on the Turkish front, the Bolsheviks have occupied Khiva.

Terms of Tzsch-Bolshevik Armistice

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Vladivostok message states that an armistice between the Tzsch-Bolsheviks and the Bolsheviks provides for the surrender to the latter of a portion of Admiral Kolchak's gold treasure, which the Tzschs were guarding at Irkutsk, and it stipulates that the Tzschs shall not assist the anti-Bolsheviks.

A neutral zone is to be established between the Tzsch rear guard and the Bolshevik vanguard, and that the Bolsheviks are to supply the Tzschs with coal.

Bolshevik Delegations in Reval

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

REVAL, Estonia (Wednesday)—Two official Bolshevik delegations have arrived in Reval, one to assist in the execution of the details for the Dorpat treaty and the delimitation of the Russo-Estonian frontier, and the other to supervise the establishment of the commercial and financial relations with Soviet Russia and other countries.

SMYRNA QUESTION BEFORE COUNCIL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—At its morning session today the Supreme Council further discussed the Smyrna question, with Eleutherios Venizelos. It was decided to discuss the Hungarian observations of the draft treaty at an early date.

The Rumanian Premier appeared at 10 Downing Street for the first time but did not enter the Council Chamber this morning. It is understood he is present only for the purpose of seeing Mr. Lloyd George when the latter has an opportunity of leaving the Council table.

Bulgaria and Thracian Issue

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A semi-official telegram dated Sofia, February 20, states that Bulgaria is excited by the news that Eleutherios Venizelos, the Greek Premier, has been admitted to plead before the Supreme Council for the allocation of Thrace to Greece. It further states that the Bulgarian Premier and Foreign Minister called upon the entente representatives on February 18 and declared that Bulgaria's people would never tolerate Greeks at its outlet between the Black Sea and the Aegean and were this act of injustice committed the government would not be responsible for the consequences.

WHY C. C. A. JONNART LEFT THE COMMISSION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Perhaps the reason given by the "Matin" for the resignation of C. C. A. Jonnart from the commission on reparations, namely, diplomatic disability due to difficulties encountered when Alexander Millerand threatened Germany with a prolongation of the occupation of the Rhineland, in consequence of the non-delivery by Germany of the stipulated quantities of coal, may have been the right one. It is understood that Mr. Jonnart had sustained this policy, but the other members of the commission, notably the English, disapproved such drastic treatment, which was regarded as premature. The position of Mr. Jonnart became untenable and he was replaced by Raymond Poincaré, who, however, despite his prestige, may not find an antagonistic policy easy to enforce.

NEW SECRETARY OF STATE NOMINATED

Bainbridge Colby of New York Chosen by President Wilson to Occupy the Place Recently Filled by Robert Lansing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The nomination of Bainbridge Colby of New York to be Secretary of State as the successor of Robert Lansing, yesterday, was a surprise to official Washington. For the most part the Democrats withheld comment, but



Shown for The Christian Science Monitor Bainbridge Colby

showed some measure of dissatisfaction over the appointment. The Republicans were frank in saying the choice was unexpected.

Mr. Colby's political activities have been chiefly with the Republicans. He departed from that party with Theodore Roosevelt, helping to found the Progressive Party in 1912. Four years later he came out for Woodrow Wilson and sought to carry the Progressive following with him. He has never been termed a Democrat. While there are dispositions here and there to attribute the nomination to a desire on the part of the President to attract the Progressives of the country by such a move, there is more reason to believe it is purely a personal appointment.

Appointee Lacks Diplomatic Training

The new Secretary of State has had no diplomatic training or experience. So far as is known, Mr. Colby has expressed no opinions and taken no action on international questions, whether they deal with the Bolshevism of Russia, the vexed matter of the Turk in Europe, or deciding between Italy and Jugoslavia on the borders of the Adriatic.

During the war Mr. Colby was connected with the United States Shipping Board, and in his official capacity he went to Europe to transact business along shipping lines. In connection with his services with the Shipping Board, it is recalled that he was one of those who insisted that the Americans could not build ships unless they had their beer, and he went before Congress to declare that it would mean a decrease of 25 per cent in efficiency if beer was cut off—which contention statistics do not support.

Mr. Polk Desires of Retiring

That Frank L. Polk, now acting as Secretary of State, would not remain longer than was necessary to give Mr. Colby assistance in accustoming himself to the routine of the new position, was accepted as a corollary of Mr. Colby's appointment. Mr. Polk has information in regard to the relations of this country to foreign nations and an understanding of the world's political situation which gave good grounds for the assumption strongly held that Mr. Polk would succeed Mr. Lansing. It has not turned out so. It is not known whether Mr. Polk was tendered the position, but it is considered very uncertain whether he would accept it if it were tendered to him, as it is known he was desirous of retiring.

In spite of general reluctance to interfere with the President in the selection of his Cabinet, it was indicated on Capitol Hill that the nomination of Mr. Colby will not be confirmed by the Senate without some inquiry as to his qualifications for the most important post at the disposal of the Administration.

Senate Delays Action

As an indication of the trend of sentiment in the Senate regarding the new appointment, it was considered significant that this body departed from its custom of taking immediate action on Cabinet nominations. Although the nomination was received early in the day, the Senate adjourned without going through the formality of referring it to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Some Republican senators, and particularly those of the Progressive wing who have never forgiven Mr. Colby for his refusing to follow Theodore Roosevelt in supporting the Republican Party in 1916, are disposed to insist on an investigation. The motive behind this, however, is not so much the desire to investigate the qualifications of the new appointee as the desire to give an airing to the congeries of circumstances surrounding the dismissal of Secretary Lansing. There is little doubt that Mr. Colby will be eventually confirmed.

The strongest opposition to the nomination came from the New York senators, James W. Wadsworth Jr. and William M. Calder, Republicans, who have clashed with Mr. Colby in

the political arena of their home State. These senators fought the appointment of Mr. Colby to the Shipping Board.

Views of Republican Senators

Following is the comment of Republican senators:

William M. Calder, New York—I have yet to learn that Mr. Colby is better qualified to be Secretary of State than he was to be a member of the Shipping Board. At a time like this we ought to have a man of the highest type and qualifications for that important position. It looks as though he will never be confirmed.

James W. Wadsworth Jr., New York—It is true that I opposed the confirmation of Mr. Colby as a member of the Shipping Board. I did so largely because I thought the position should go to someone better qualified for the office. But this is different. I do not know whether I ought to interfere with the President in the selection of the Cabinet.

Thomas Sterling, South Dakota—I cannot comprehend why the President selected Mr. Colby, except on the theory that he will have that degree of pliancy which the President seems to require of his Secretary of State.

George H. Moses, New Hampshire—I trust the new Secretary of State measures up to the standard demanded by the President in his correspondence with Mr. Lansing.

Le Baron B. Colt, Rhode Island—No one seems to like it.

W. S. Kenyon, Iowa—I am inclined to believe the appointment is a very bad one, and I am inclined to think that the Senate should hesitate some time before confirming it.

Democratic Comments

Following is the comment of the Democratic senators:

John K. Shields, Tennessee—Who is he? I thought he was a Bull Moose. I don't understand it.

Harry F. Ashurst, Arizona—It would be impossible to find a better man. Morris Sheppard, Texas—Mr. Colby is an able man. I have no doubt he will make a good secretary.

Bainbridge Colby first became widely known in 1912, when he had charge of the contest to seat the Roosevelt delegates in the Republican convention at Chicago. When the Progressive Party was formed, he was one of the most active delegates to its convention. He was the Progressive nominee for United States Senator in New York in 1914 and again in 1916, though in the latter year, he supported President Wilson for reelection. Before 1912 he had always been a Republican.

Mr. Colby was graduated from Williams College, attended the Columbia Law School and the New York Law School, and has practiced law in New York City for some years, being associated as counsel in the insurance readjustments there and in the Northern Securities litigation. In 1901 and 1902 he was a member of the New York Assembly.

During the war, Mr. Colby became a commissioner of the United States Shipping Board and later of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. In 1917 he was a member of the American mission to the Inter-Allied Conference in Paris. He retired from the Shipping Board more than a year ago. Recently Mr. Colby has spoken freely in support of the League of Nations.

Press Comment

How Newspaper Editors Regard the Selection of Mr. Colby

Editorial opinion on President Wilson's choice of Bainbridge Colby for Secretary of State is appended:

New York Globe

The country knows now what qualities President Wilson demands in a Secretary of State. They are not such as most of us would think desirable when the Wilson campaign was in the most important international undertaking in history; but it is for the President to choose, and no one else. That Mr. Colby is competent to be the sort of Secretary of State the President requires few would have the temerity to deny.

New York Evening World

The choice comes as a surprise to those who remember Mr. Colby as a Progressive of Progressives, energetic worker for Theodore Roosevelt in 1912, and himself a candidate for Governor of New York in Progressive State Convention of the same year. He supported Woodrow Wilson against Charles E. Hughes, took an active part in the Wilson campaign, and has since stood by the Wilson policies. An able and successful lawyer, Mr. Colby has also been a staunch defender of the

CP OS

TO
EUROPE
FROM
WEST ST. JOHN

Feb. 27, Melita Liverpool
Feb. 28, Gran Canaria, Havre, London
Mar. 11, Scandinavia Glasgow
Mar. 12, Scandinavia Liverpool

FROM VANCOUVER
Japan—China—Philippines
Mar. 1 Empress of Japan
Apr. 8 Empress of Russia

All information from
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES
Apply local agents

Constitution against invasion by national prohibition or any other movement to restrict personal liberty and state rights. The President's choice is another interesting indication how party lines and colors of the past are fading out of sight in the high lights of the present.

Boston Transcript

The new Secretary of State's only contribution to literature listed in "Who's Who," is a pamphlet entitled, "A Stolen Nomination for the Presidency," which was circulated as a campaign document in 1912 by the Progressive party. Three colleges have conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D.—Ohio Northern and Moores Hill College (1914), and Lincoln Memorial University (1917). The only elective office he ever held was that of member of the New York Assembly, to which he was elected for one year in 1901 from the twenty-ninth district of New York City. The fact that he was presented to the President today by Raymond T. Baker, Director of the Mint, apparently places upon his selection the stamp of Mr. Baker's most intimate friend, the Hon. Joseph P. Tumulty, private secretary to the President.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY'S POLICY

Party Expected at Forthcoming Conference to Defeat Attempt to Secure Vote in Favor of the Moscow International

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its labor correspondent

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British Labor Party is watching, with an almost anxious interest, the proceedings of the French Socialist Congress. It is understood that a message will be conveyed to the congress intimating plainly that if the French Socialists declare for the Moscow International it will virtually mean the break-up of the political Labor International movement. It was mainly owing to the efforts of the British Labor Party, and particularly of its secretary, Arthur Henderson, M. P., that the second international was reconstituted in Switzerland last year.

The policy of the new movement, so long as the British representative influenced it, would have been moderate and constitutional, hence, no doubt, the hostility of the extremists of the French and Italian Socialist parties. If the French party declares for an alliance with Nicholas Lenin's movement the Geneva conference will not be held.

Although the French decision may profoundly influence the future of the international political Labor movement, it will not affect the policy of the British Party. A group of members of the Independent Labor Party, chiefly Scots members, will attempt at the Easter conference at Glasgow to secure a vote in favor of joining the Moscow International.

In informed circles the opinion is held that this attempt will be heavily defeated and that the policy of the Labor Party, to which the Independent Labor Party is affiliated, will be upheld. If the Soviet group succeeded, the leaders of the Independent Labor Party, including Philip Snowden and Ramsay MacDonald, would resign.

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Through the window
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Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Where Languages Meet

One of the many knotty questions brought up by the Treaty of Peace, as the reader well knows, is the language question. It comes out especially in discussing the boundaries to be fixed for such territories as that of Tyrol, where in the central part there is a population of Germans and Ladiners. Of these there are some 70,000. These Ladiners are cousins of the inhabitants of the Grisons, that speak Romansch and Ladin, both being a mixture of ancient Rhaetic with Latin stock and showing most clearly to a close observer that they are not of the Germanic or Teutonic strain. But it is claimed for them that their sympathies are all on the northern or Germanic side. The meeting places of the two languages, German and Italian, is shown in two settlements near Salurn, that are called Mezzotese and Mezzolombardo where the nationalities are evenly divided. Without any reflection on the patriotic motives of either side to these controversies, it may well be doubted whether the language argument invariably carries with it clear proof of an analogous condition as to nationality, which is quite different from race. In the Rhone valley, that great trough of races for 2000 years, lies the little town of Pâin, in French Finges, which in turn is suffered to be what is left of "ad fines," between Sierre and Leuk-Susten. Here French ceases and German begins to be spoken, but either end of the town would be most astonished if told that they were not good Swissers.

A New Arctic Trade Route

A report from Sweden that the Swedish Commercial & Shipping Company is planning another trading venture next summer in Siberian waters, indicates that the steamer Halvar, which Capt. Albrecht Elisen took some months ago from Sweden to the mouth of the Ob River and home again, was the pioneer craft in opening up a new route of commerce. It is hardly a route that will attract pleasure travelers, judging by the experience of the small English expedition that accompanied the Halvar, which is said several times to have thought seriously of dropping out because of the great masses of ice that the adventurers encountered. Yet the opinion of Captain Elisen, whose technical observations have brought his charts of the route up to date, is that a modern steamer can make the trip without much apprehension of serious danger. More than that, he considers that a substantial trade over this Arctic route can be developed between Sweden and Siberia, although the condition of the Siberian harbors is anything but satisfactory to the navigator. At the Siberian end of the route the trade would tap the grain production of the Omsk and Tomsk districts and the metals of the Urals, to say nothing of other Siberian products and the further fact that coal of as good a quality as that of the English east coast, is obtainable in quantity near the large rivers. And a vessel starting from Sweden could profitably load a cargo of almost anything that Sweden produces.

Fixing an Australian Boundary

Astronomers representing four Australian states have been in conference in Melbourne with the object of ascertaining accurately the exact position of the one hundred and twenty-ninth meridian of longitude, which decides the exact boundary between Victoria and South Australia, an old standing question. Wireless telegraphy has so improved communication with Greenwich Observatory that more accurate time calculations are possible. The director of the Commonwealth Wireless Service, Commander Cresswell, has been, therefore, an important member of the conference which will report to the Minister for Home and Territories.

Military Presidents

Intimate acquaintance with the history of former presidents of the United States is not a characteristic of the average American citizen, and so it may well have been news to many that out of the 27 men who have been president, as a writer in the New York Sun counts and examines them, 16 had also seen military service. The longest military service of any president was that of Zachary Taylor, who was 46 years in the army; the shortest seems to have been that of John Tyler, who was volunteer for the defense of Richmond in 1813 and captain of a company of militia for about a month. President Monroe, like President Washington, was a veteran of the Revolution; and Andrew Jackson, al-

though he did not participate by bearing arms, rode on an expedition with Colonel Davis in 1779. President Lincoln, one learns, was both Private and Captain Lincoln in the Black Hawk War in 1832, a campaign later referred to as one in which "the mosquitoes did more damage than the Indians." Only four of the presidents, however, Washington, Harrison, Taylor, and Grant, are set down as professional soldiers.

Portuguese Feminism

Recently the diploma of doctor of agronomical engineering was for the first time conferred upon a woman in Brazil. The recipient, Maria Adelaide Pinto de Magalhães Quintanilha, is a young woman of Portuguese birth. She comes from one of the most noted of the Iberian families, being a direct descendant, as her name would indicate, of the famous sailor Magellan. Miss Magalhães is the third woman in the family to have received the doctorate, her two elder sisters having been graduated as experts in law and pharmacology. She has made a special study of tropical plants and conditions.

Eight-Day Eloquence

There was a commercial case of great magnitude the other day in England, in which it was expected that one at least of counsel would take eight days for his speech. With all respect for a learned professor, but in amicable candor, it is hard not to commiserate any judge that may have to listen to a speech of this length. It may be made by the cleverest and most eloquent of men, but the fact is that by the eighth day, the facts and the tropes of the first are pretty well faded. The value of these long speeches by counsel consists largely in the notes that the judge has taken, provided he followed the argument, which is by no means always the case. We have, to be sure, the splendid performance of Warren Hastings' impeachment, where we are assured that ladies of the most exalted station swooned in sheer admiration and awful wonder at the genius displayed. So be it; they swooned, though we have to point out that swooning at that period was a pretty general accomplishment; nevertheless, it is fair to say that Burke and Fox and Sheridan in point of fact were rather above the average counsel in eloquence, though Sergeant Saunders could have made any of the three "look foolish" on his own ground.

Football and the Professor

Not infrequently, it is suspected, has the salary of the football coach in some American institutions of learning exceeded the remuneration of the professors. But in one of the small colleges of the middle west, according to a story told by its president recently, football seems about to be the rescue of a poorly paid faculty. And it came about in this way. After a season in which an alumni-coached team had been badly defeated, the graduates took counsel together and demanded a professional athletic director. But they realized that such men sometimes command salaries approaching or exceeding five figures, and they were woefully aware that the men in the class room who had taught them Horace or history were outclassed in the face of such questions. For them, then, it became a question either of eliminating this unhappy discrepancy or of doing without a winning team. Recently one of the best-known athletic men in the middle west was hired by the alumni, and the topic seems to be: What effect will his coming have on the professor of economics and the professor of Greek?

THE HAZEL

Even while gathering the rich brown nuts of the hazel along last autumn's hedgerows, one could scarcely help marveling at the early production of the drooping catkins, which are so reminiscent of the very first days of spring, for even before the summer had ended they were there in their thousands along the twigs and branches, tightly folded, of course, and impervious to the rains and snows that were yet to come. But since those days the sap of the hazel has been working silently, at least to human ears, and almost unceasingly, in spite of the trees' apparent winter sleep, and already in the sheltered woodland, and on sunny southern slopes, the anthers are opening at every warm kiss of the new year's sun; so that the tightly folded gray catkins which you saw a week or two ago are now long flimsy tails of yellow, which dangle gracefully in the breeze, and shed untold millions of tiny golden balls, looking merely like fine yellow dust or puffs of smoke as you shake the branches. Already, too, though far less often seen, the pistillate catkins have burst from the coverings of the tiny buds which are destined to become the nut-clusters of another autumn, and now you may see at the tips of many of these fruit buds the most delicate little stars of crimson filaments, beautifully feathered and fringed at the edges, to catch the fertilizing dust that is so bounteously scattered from the opening anthers by every passing breeze. Under a lens you may see the precious pollen adhering tightly to the flower-like stigmas, and even growing into their very substance, and then you will marvel again at the profound secrets which lie hidden from our gaze in the heart of that tiny bud.

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ON THE MURMAN SHORE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Although the Murman Peninsula, Kola, and Alexandrovsk are easily found on the map, Murmansk is ignored by the geographer more often than not. On the eastern shore of the Kola inlet, it lies midway between Alexandrovsk and Kola, and outgrew both of those towns in importance as the Allies' base for the Murman front. Like Archangel, Murmansk is a big surprise to one whose ideas of the Arctic have been gleaned from popular opinion, and Murmansk is even more of a surprise than the former town, for it is well within the Arctic circle. In the summer time, up to the first weeks of October, in fact, it is warm and sunny; and, although the Dvina River at Archangel and most of the White Sea, itself, are frozen over, Murmansk is still an ice-free port in the middle of winter. No doubt, the position of the Kola inlet, the Gulf Stream is responsible, and the Murman coast must be about the limit of that ubiquitous stream's influence.

A Straggling Town

The town is one only in name, for it straggles widely over about a mile and is scarcely half a mile from river to inland outskirts. No large buildings like those of Archangel are to be found, and even the white churches with gilded domes are absent; the town, too, is colorless, or rather it is the dark-wood color of the hills around it. There are no streets, in the ordinary meaning of the word, but the houses are built in rows and blocks, with a roadway space between them; bricks are unknown, the roads are the natural soil—mud, with "duck-boards" forming the sidewalks.

Some of the log buildings are very artistic and many picturesque—for the most part those occupied as consulates during the Allies' stay in the town. At that time and up to the beginning of October, 1919, the place was busy indeed; the town was filled with the soldiers of France, Serbia, Russia, China, and of Britain; the Murman railway was busy day and night between this, its terminus, and the lines of the Murman front; the river was teeming with tugs and small craft, hurrying among the anchored ships. The wide-spreading quays were hidden by the mass of vessels, large and small, which lay alongside, some coaling, some discharging cargo, some refueling, and always many just arriving or just casting off.

River Activity

When the French troops left, the town grew quieter, but the river began to witness more activity than it had since the allied arrival, as the evacuation from the White Sea began. The harbor was choked with shipping and the quays were a picture of activity as the Archangel River forces arrived, and the ships left for England.

It was just at this time that the wonderful autumn changes came over the country, and the birch trees turned from their rich summer green to the hues of red and gold that transform the landscape. The "reindeer moss" began to creep up the hills and down into the valleys, covering the marshy soil and setting its pale gray-green against the red and brown of the ground plants, and showing clear patches of color on hillside and crests far distant.

The Inland Scenery

The inland scenery grew wonderful across the inlet on the western side, where but few feet had trod until the coming of the Allies. The lakes, large and small, that lie within a few miles of the town, seemed more blue and still than ever before; and each small lake, viewed from an overlooking hill, had the appearance of a blue gem set among the colors of moss and stone. Mosses of various forms and hues, and red-leaved, black-berried vines covered the open spaces. Fairlyland, indeed, but let it not be forgotten that, to make one's way, "sea-boots" are a necessity on the yielding, spongy soil.

The same scenery stretched for untold miles on the west side of the Kola inlet. The whole country gave an impression of strangeness, until the reason for it was found in the rarity of birds and the absence of bird-song in the clear, still air. Birds were to be seen away from the town, little green things that scarcely troubled to look aside at a strange visitor, and some beautifully colored members of the pheasant family among the more swampy valleys.

Waterfalls and Cascades

Up the River Lavna, which enters the inlet about two miles to seaward of Murmansk, on the west side, are a series of magnificent waterfalls and cascades, which do not seem in the least to feel the fact that there are no humans to admire them. Salmon are as plentiful in these rivers as the birds are rare; and all kinds of wild things—foxes, wolves, even bears and reindeer, the "horses" of the Lapps—

are to be found farther away from the towns.

As the last of the allied troops left the quay of Murmansk, the town took on a very deserted appearance. The Chinese still worked on the roads, and the national guard still drilled on an open space, but there was little activity besides. This national guard was composed of all the Russian men who could carry rifles, and were all well-armed and loyal men, who spent their time under officers of their own army and navy in preparing, unassisted any longer by the allied troops to defend their town against the Bolo army.

The last troops, the Serbians, had left, as had all the small craft and all but one of the larger ships. The empty harbor allowed the gaze to rest on the countryside, the charm of which was very apparent, and as the last ship weighed her anchor, turned slowly to the sound of her band playing "Rolling Home," and steamed down the winding inlet to the open sea, Murmansk was left solitary indeed.

No leaves remained on the trees, and a fall of snow had sprinkled them as with silver dust; the colors were all dark save for the gray moss-covered hilltops, and the only sound in the still air came from the town—the strange whistle, so like that of a fog-bound steamer, which is favored by the Murman railway.

A "ONE-MAN CAR"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

New Mexico winter sunshine was flooding the streets of Albuquerque, that city of the southwestern desert with more than two centuries of history behind it. Around a curve of a business street came a "one-man" street car, a vehicle which, in its sawed-off appearance, looks as though it were just about half of what it ought to be. It is short, stubby, and squat—yet surely very efficient, as the many cities that are using it have found.

But it was not the comical car that attracted my attention as it came to a stop. It was the trim figure, the motorman-conductor who stood so straight, much more erect than men usually stand at the operating mechanism on the left-hand side of the car. The curiosity aroused by this businesslike figure had to be satisfied, so I leaped on the car, paid my six cents, and became formally a passenger. The neatly gloved hand that had given me change belonged to none other than a woman, for the motorman-conductor wore a skirt.

But the skirt and a hatpin thrust through the black-banded brown cap were the only features distinguishing the woman motorman on this car from the man motorman whose car had just stopped opposite. But yes, there was one other characteristic which the man did not have—the trimness, the erectness, the alertness. The uniforms of the two were the same, and both had a neat belt around the waist upon which was attached the nickel-plated box containing change.

Conversation with a woman motorman was a novelty which I could not resist, and there was no sign forbidding it.

"How do you like it?" was the most obvious question with which to begin. The lithe body became even more erect, I thought, and she glanced at me and smiled. "I like it fine," she said. "It gets us out into the open, and we are not so shut in as at home. And I think I like it, too, because it's out of the ordinary. I mean for a woman to run a car. I used to be a stenographer, and then a nurse. But I quit that work and will not go back to it. I've only been at this job for six weeks." But she added, belied these last words, for if anyone seemed a veteran, she did, as she shut the folding doors, rang up a fare, and started the car.

"And what do the men think of it all?"

"Oh, there's only one man on the line," and she smiled again. "You see there are 19 girls"—she almost always called them girls—"15 regular and four extra. The man is just the trainer. He trains the girls five days each when they are learning, although I only needed four," he said. "The women have been handling the cars since the second year of the war. Most of them are married, with families, and some with disabled husbands. We have three shifts and work about nine hours each. I think this is the only city in the United States that has all women motormen. It's easy to run a street car, lots easier than it is to drive an automobile."

At my corner I left the car, feeling decidedly honored, and very exclusive at having been driven 12 blocks by a woman motorman.

IRISH CUT GLASS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The exhibition of Mrs. Graydon Stannus' collection of old Irish glass at the rooms of the Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, is of absorbing interest since it includes nearly 400 genuine specimens of the best period, selected with care and complete connoisseurship. The vast majority of these pieces hail from Waterford, and though cut glass was also made to a quite considerable extent at Dublin, Cork, Belfast, and Londonderry as well as elsewhere, much of the best was undoubtedly of Waterford make.

Although the art of cutting was known to the ancients, and frequently practiced by the Romans, it appears to have been abandoned as a decorative process until quite recent times, i. e. the beginning of the seventeenth century. In England it was not established as a national industry until about 1730-35. The art may be divided into three periods: 1. In which the facets were not cut very acutely, and were consequently without very much fire, though the color of the material was rich. 1735-80. 2. Deeply cut pointed facets disclosing rich fire, end of eighteenth and beginning of nineteenth century. 3. Pieces in which molding is associated with cutting, or which are molded to approximate shapes and finished by the cutter, early nineteenth century. Mrs. Stannus' collection embraces these three periods, though the large proportion of the specimens belong to the earliest and finest class.

Formality of Cut Glass

The general character of cut glass is its formality; it is necessarily formal, since the cutter works for the play of light and prismatic fire on the various facets; nevertheless, those few and rare examples, in which plain spaces of glass are contrasted with cutting, are extremely fascinating and grateful to the eye.

Such an instance of strong contrast is in the unique "pinched" Waterford bowl of 1740, in which the body is compressed to an oblong form while the glass is still hot. The piece is remarkable not only for the "breaking through" of the lead deposit, but also from the fact that the waste metal has not been cleared away from the foot, leaving the piece actually unfinished.

A boat-shaped Waterford bowl of deep heavy "pot-metal" of 1750 has the foot and stem blown separately, the cut being about 1765-70.

The Waterford bowl of 1765, also a unique example, since no similar specimen appears to be known, has a strongly marked ring of lead deposit observable both inside and outside, suggesting the iridescence of ancient glass. The gem of the collection, however, is the large bowl of very rare shape with flanged rim, the foot repeating the shape of the bowl inverted, the whole sharply and cleanly cut, the effect being brilliant in the extreme, 1780-90.

A Double Ring

Many of these Waterford examples have a wonderful double ring, vibrating on two notes. Among the examples having that peculiarity is a remarkable pressed bowl with flanged lip, made probably about 1750. There are also a set of specimens of the rich, dark, emerald green glasses which were a feature of the Waterford production, having this same peculiar double ring. The exhibition includes exceptional specimens of Cork glass—a decanter of extremely elegant shape and tasteful cutting, a honey pot in which both body and lid are covered with small facets; a set of old Cork glasses of graceful shape, and with simple cutting round the bases of the bowls. A beautiful pair of old Irish candlesticks, cut the whole length of the stem, belong, it is claimed, to the seventeenth century. A notable exhibit is the magnificent pair of ball-room lights on Bose stands of marble inlay 4 ft. 4 in. high. These hail from Waterford. The large "drops" with their elaborately cut facets are seen flashing at every angle of light, giving them a very sumptuous appearance, especially as the proportions of the lights are extremely well considered. All experts agree that to obtain the full effect of glass candlesticks or other lights, wax candles must be

used. There is far too much strength in electric light for the prismatic colors to have full play.

The Collection of "Fakes"

The little collection of "fakes" is extremely interesting and useful, as showing the various methods of this obnoxious trade, and especially as Waterford glass is the most imitated of all glass. It is often extremely difficult to detect these fakes, as modern "metal" is just as good as the old; in point of fact, it is better, as the glass used nowadays is "too pure, too white, too glistening."

A drinking glass here shown, probably Dutch, is stated to be doing a good deal of harm on account of its color, which has more than the ordinary touch of cobalt. A genuine glass of this type is shown near for comparison with the imitations.

In many instances the "fake" is too obvious, as in a drinking glass with a slight greenish tinge shown, which feels like paper, and has no ring. Also a bowl and stand, with common facets and of a cold, unpleasant blue color. Much genuine Waterford glass has a touch of blue, but "never a cold, watery-looking appearance."

An interesting addition to the show, though it has no sort of affinity with cut table glass, is a large early hour-glass, probably of the sixteenth century, of a type used in the old Protestant churches in the different Irish villages.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Farmers Figuring the Costs

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

My wife and I have just read the letter from the Kansas wheat country in your January 24 issue. We have been on the producing end for a little more than 10 years. By far the largest part of our experience has been disappointing, and at no time have we returned equal interest on our investment and fair wages on the actual work expended.

We are now producing eggs from 600 hens. At present prices that we have to pay for poultry feed, it costs very close to 1 cent per day per hen for feed. I am getting 200 eggs per day and the last returns I received equaled 4.45 cents per egg, or \$8.90 per day income. Deducting the \$6 per day for the cost of feed leaves me \$2.90 for interest, wages, and depreciation. Since these returns, the price of eggs has dropped 14½ cents per dozen, with the prospect of a still lower price. On the other hand, we are paying 4½ cents per pound for wheat to feed our hens, very likely a poorer grade of wheat than what the Kansas farmers are unable to get on the market.

We have always had reason to resent the attitude of the city papers toward the farmers. They have constantly told us to produce twice as much, and with their assumed superior business knowledge have told us we would have twice as much money. The farmers know that if we cannot get a fair profit for what we already produce, it will not pay us to try to produce a larger amount. I have seen many crops allowed to rot in the field for absolute lack of a market. I know quite a lot about the Montana and Washington wheat country, where there have been many failures for the past four years. We know that when we have had more work than the farmer and wife could take care of, we had to pay very high wages for very incompetent help; and whether or not the work was done right, we have had to pay good hard cash for it.

The farmer and his wife are just as much entitled to wages for what they produce for the benefit of the public as any other class, and they are going to get it.

(Signed) MORRIS McK. WILD, Palo Alto, California, February 5, 1920.

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VIGNETTES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In the outskirts of a snow-clad suburb, a messenger boy, trudging about half buried beneath a load of parcels that must be delivered.

He wears no rubbers. He wears no overcoat. He looks damp and not very warm. He has been carried to that point on a wrong car and must go back to town to get a fresh start in the right direction.

Asking guidance from a woman who has learned from experience that to go on foot is the quickest way to get to town, he is advised to go along with her to a point where he can resume his journey. Through the snowy confusion of unbroken roads he follows her. His face is flushed and gay with youth and the sharp winter air. His eyes are impish. He swaggers a little as he deprecates the importance of the soaked-looking feet. He is a very little messenger boy.

The woman, thinking to be sympathetic and to condone with him for his difficult job, says, "Pretty bad weather for you people, and I suppose a thoughtless public makes you hustle now more than ever." The small one, seeking not to hear the remark for several minutes, as he scumbled along through the snow, whistles shrilly.

And then it comes in dreaming tones: "Well anyhow—Ma'am, th' snow's pretty on th' trees—ain't it?"

A shop where imposing monstrosities of ice cream are fed to a venturesome public. And the shop crowded to suffocation.

Crowded with row upon row of women, with a sprinkling of sheepish-looking men.

Soda clerks, flushed and excited with the chore of keeping up with a frantic noon-day trade.

Two girls, clad hours ahead of the fashion, working their way through the crowds with a persistence worthy a better cause. One of them fixing a sleek clerk with bright, audacious eyes, saying "Please give us glasses of water," in ludicrously imperious tones.

The clerk, a bit doubtfully, "Why, yes—of course—is that all you wanted?"

"That's all," from the girl, sharply. And the clerk, having first squinted a careful eye to make sure that the glasses glistened as they should, dextrously shoots icy water into them and sets them with a bit of a flourish on the gleaming counter before the composed girls, watching them speculatively while they drink.

"Thanks," briefly from both of them. And away they go through the crowd, still imperious, not in the least ashamed of having been—not exactly profitable customers.

The clerk, singing out after them gayly, "Come in again, girls, won't you?" And in a moody aside to a grinning clerk, "Not that I care if they come in again, but if I ain't decent 'n' m't won't be none too good fer th' reputation o' th' store."

The horrible turmoil of a tunnel station at a busy hour in the day's traffic. Cars, due to a recent storm, running with maddening infrequency.

One belated suburban car rounding the curve to be met by a swarm of anxious passengers, who clamber on helter-skelter, while the bored conductor repeats, monotonously, the destination of the car.

Suddenly, from the rear of the crowd on the platform, a shrill voice, "Conductor—Conductor—where does this car go? I must have an Arlington car."

And the conductor, in a tone of grievous but calm solicitude, "I am very sorry, Madam, I have no Arlington cars to give you."

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SOCIALIST BILLS ARE ENUMERATED

Assemblyman Waldman Explains Votes on Certain Measures—Says He Never Protested Against Party Declarations

By a special correspondent to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, New York.—The Judiciary Committee of the New York State Assembly continued the investigation of the qualifications of the five suspended Socialist assemblymen yesterday with Louis Waldman, Socialist assemblyman, on the witness stand for practically the whole day.

Under direct examination by Morris Hillquit, the witness continued the enumeration of bills submitted by Socialist assemblymen to the Chamber, which covered a variety of subjects, including, among others, bills to reduce the cost of milk and food by providing public markets and more efficient distribution, to abolish employment of armed guards by manufacturers, to reduce the hours of women on the city railways to nine hours a day, and to increase the wages of city employees, to abolish capital punishment and the use of what is called the third degree, to provide for a universal eight-hour day, to prevent the use of state militia in suppressing strikes, and some others.

First Duty to Obey Law

In all more than 70 Socialist bills were introduced, but only one of minor importance, a court procedure bill, became law. Mr. Waldman asserted that the first duty of the members of the Socialist Party was to comply with the law of the land, and in spite of the clause in the Socialist constitution for the expulsion of any member who votes for appropriations for military purposes, he personally would vote for the necessary appropriation for 10,000 state militia men, as provided in the Constitution of the State of New York, if the appropriation for such militia were put forward as a single item. He said that as this item was one of more than 1000 items, in a general appropriation for the state budget of \$78,000,000, containing items to which he objected, he voted against it.

In dealing with the testimony of Richard C. Bunze to the effect that Mr. Waldman had refused to say whether he favored the military selective draft law, lest he might be arrested, Mr. Waldman stated that he had never said so, and had advised the young men of his district to register, and he complied with the law himself, and registered. He also stated that he neither tried to get into the United States Army nor did he try to stay out of it.

No Protest Against "Declarations"

Martin Conboy conducted the cross-examination of Mr. Waldman, and after reading the most extreme statements contained in the Socialist Party declarations, obtained an admission from the witness that he had never protested against them.

An attempt was made to offset the testimony of Miss Ellen B. Chivers, regarding Assemblyman Charles Solomon, by the testimony of Mr. Solomon, Police Captain Charles A. Zanes, and Patrolman Edward F. Cody, which showed that the only meeting of Mr. Solomon's where recruiting officers appeared took place in September, 1917, and the incidents as related by Miss Chivers did not take place then.

The chief bill introduced by the Socialists in the Assembly was one offered by Mr. Waldman to create a hydro-electric commission to take over all water powers in the State, amounting in all to about 2,000,000 horsepower, sufficient, Mr. Waldman said, to provide power and light for every factory, farmer and home in the State of New York, saving annually 16,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, and this power, he asserted, is going to waste today; but the bill was opposed by the large gas and electric companies, and never became law.

Many Bills Supported

Over 800 bills before the House were introduced by Republicans and Democrats, and the Socialists voted for about 600 of them, because, Mr. Waldman said, they considered that those bills did no harm or good. In explaining his vote against a resolution in honor of the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the witness stated:

"That resolution was introduced by Mr. Albert Link, of King's County, not on February 12, but on Monday night, February 11, one day prior to the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. He introduced a resolution ostensibly as a Lincoln resolution. As a matter of fact, the resolution contained very little reference to Abraham Lincoln, but contained a recitation of historical facts, which we considered untrue and could not support, and for that reason voted against the resolution.

"The next day Mr. Adler offered a resolution in commemoration of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, and Mr. Augustus Claessens, for the Socialist delegation, recorded the resolution with a speech explaining our affinity with Abraham Lincoln, explaining that Abraham Lincoln sought to abolish chattel slavery, and that we seek to abolish wage slavery; that we have a particular reason for loving, admiring, and revering President Abraham Lincoln. The Socialists voted with the Adler resolution, and it was unanimously carried."

An "Industrial Aristocracy"

Mr. Hillquit then gave Mr. Waldman an opportunity to explain his speech of November 7, 1919, at a meeting commemorating the second anniversary of the establishment of the Russian Soviet Government. The witness said that he meant by the "ideas of Gary" an industrial "autocracy of Wilson and Palmer" in connection with the injunction against the coal miners. Their ideas, he said, were the arbitrary rule of industry, and the

ideas of Premier Lloyd George and Clemenceau were reactionary in international affairs, and he preferred the ideas of Lenin and Trotsky or of the Russian Government. At this point Assemblyman Charles M. Harrington said:

"Then why are you here, Mr. Waldman?"

To which Mr. Waldman replied:

"Why, I am here and I hope to be able to contribute my share that we may have industrial democracy in America."

Martin Conboy showed that the witness came from Ukraine in 1909, at the age of 17, that in less than 11 years the facilities provided for education had enabled him to be graduated as a civil engineer, and receive an appointment under the municipal administration of the city of New York, and that he had not been hampered by the government in pursuing his ambitions, nor been prevented at this trial in giving a full expression to his views, with all of which the witness agreed. Mr. Conboy then asked if anyone had sent for him to come over to America to change the government, to which Mr. Waldman replied that he had not come here for that purpose.

Oath of Allegiance Quoted

Mr. Waldman became a citizen at the end of 1914, and Mr. Conboy reminded him of the wording of the oath of allegiance:

"I solemnly declare upon oath that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and I do absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereign, particularly to the Tsar of Russia, of which I was before a citizen or a subject, and that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and bear true allegiance to the same."

Within a year of taking that oath, Mr. Conboy showed, Mr. Waldman endorsed the proclamation issued by the Socialist Party on the sinking of the Lusitania, containing the following words:

"Let us proclaim in tones of unmistakable determination, not a worker's arm shall be lifted for the slaying of a fellow-worker of another country, nor turned for the production of man-killing implements or war supplies. Down with war. Forward to international peace and a world-wide solidarity of all workers."

CHICAGO ELECTION RESULT APPROVED

Nonpartisan Preferential Vote Said to Have Resulted in Selection of Acceptable Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The first nonpartisan election that Chicago has held for its City Council was generally regarded yesterday as having given much cause for satisfaction. The complexion of the men chosen was, on the whole, good, partisan activity was largely diminished, expense was reduced, and so far as party lines in the council are concerned, the result remains practically the same.

It is doubtful if the Socialist or Labor Party candidates, compelled to forgo their party labels, polled quite as many votes as they would otherwise. Out of the 26 aldermen elected on Tuesday, none belonged to either party, and in the nine wards where no candidate secured a majority over all, their remains only one Socialist and one Labor Party candidate for the final election of April 6, and each man ran a poor second in his ward.

Local newspaper comment was favorable. The Chicago Evening Post said that the saving in expense, estimated in the neighborhood of \$100,000, was in itself a feature of the plan, going far to justify it. Continuing, the Post said:

"In spite of the fact that in 10 wards there were no contests, over 260,000 voters went to the polls, indicating a commendable interest and activity on the part of the citizens in what was an extraordinarily quiet campaign. Of the 16 men who were chosen in contests yesterday, with only one or two exceptions, the selections made show intelligent discrimination on the basis of merit."

The Chicago Daily News observed: "Yesterday's satisfying demonstration of the Chicago voters' appreciation of common sense methods employed in choosing men to transact municipal business must prove of lasting value to the community."

The Chicago Tribune commented: "Chicago's first nonpartisan election is a demonstration of progress. On the whole, good aldermen have been returned. All the ramifications of party affiliation could hardly be dismissed upon first application of the principle. But the tendency shows health."

VIOLATORS OF DRAFT LAW SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Thomas Hamerschmidt, a former candidate for Mayor of Cincinnati on the Socialist ticket; Lotta Burke, a Socialist leader, and seven other Cincinnati Socialists, were given penitentiary sentences yesterday in the United States District Court. Four others were given sentences in the Hamilton County Jail. The 13 Socialists were found guilty several months ago by a jury in the United States District Court of conspiring to defeat the draft law.

EDUCATION BILL IS PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

JACKSON, Mississippi.—The Mississippi Legislature has passed a compulsory education bill, with an amendment submitting the matter to the voters next November.

GENERAL PERSHING GREETED IN BOSTON

State and City Officials Welcome Him and Dinner Is Given in His Honor, at Which He Makes Attack on Radicalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the American expeditionary force in France during the war, received an enthusiastic greeting from the citizens of Boston and from state and city officials during a brief visit to the city yesterday. The program provided for his entertainment closed with a banquet in his honor at the Copley Plaza Hotel, where a large number of citizens heard him speak.

A few officials of the American Legion in this State, including Col. Edward L. Logan, commander, Leo A. Spillane, adjutant, and Michael J. O'Connor, chaplain, had declared, before the banquet, their intention not to attend, and they were not present. There was, however, much enthusiasm in the reception accorded the General by the several hundred persons in attendance. The alleged attitude of General Pershing toward the twenty-sixth (New England) division was said to have occasioned the absence.

General Pershing said, of radicals, that they "cannot prosper in America if we stand as firmly on a patriotic basis in time of peace as we did in time of war. It is time for all of us to realize that unless we take a positive stand against these dangerous aliens and undertake to eliminate them, there is no telling to what limits they may grow. All the people under the American flag should be required to learn the English language. All should know something of the Constitution. They should be given a reasonable time to comply with these requirements. If they fail to do so I know of no better way than to send them back where they came from."

He advocated military training, urging that it was unfair to let a youth grow to manhood without having "an opportunity to prepare himself to fill his obligation to his country." He said that he was opposed to militarism but that he would recommend preparation so that men should not go untrained into battle. Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, who tendered the dinner to General Pershing; Channing H. Cox, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts; Maj-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, and John A. Sullivan also spoke.

General Pershing earlier in the day visited the Watertown Arsenal, the State House, City Hall, and other points of interest.

MANITOBA BUDGET SHOWS A SURPLUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The Hon. Edward Brown, in his annual budget speech delivered in the state Legislature on Tuesday, announced a surplus for the fiscal year ending December 31 of \$441,285, the largest in the history of the Province. This represents an accumulated surplus of \$680,599.98 for the five years of the Norris government's Administration. The revenue for the year was \$8,986,076, which exceeded the estimate by \$535,676, the chief increases being \$147,878 in school lands, \$104,000 in automobile licenses and \$120,000 in telephones.

The gross debt of the Province is now \$39,830,677, but deducting from this the revenue bearing debt to the extent of \$22,647,510 and the unexpended capital and investments, the net debt is shown as \$12,769,672.76. Among other details shown were the following:

Actual expenditures last year,	\$8,841,790.85
Surplus, including deferred revenue,	1,216,799.00
Cash in hand at various banks,	3,285,240.82
Investments,	5,678,321.63
Total cash investments,	9,963,661.85
Total value of assets on November 30, 1920,	\$1,744,607.12
Increase of assets during the year,	7,217,210.19
Increase of assets in 4 years,	17,897,258.76
Surplus of assets over liabilities,	34,376,194.38
Increase of gross debt in 5 years,	5,028,285.57
Increase of net debt in 5 years,	2,000,000.00

ENFORCEMENT IS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. PAUL, Minnesota.—The prohibition enforcement incident at Iron County, Michigan, which has been given a prominence apparently wholly disproportionate to its importance, passed into the stage of investigation yesterday when Maj. A. V. Dalrymple, prohibition agent for the central division, left for Chicago with his men after a hurried trip to the county, and word was received an inquiry to be made by both the federal and state governments.

AIMS OF CITIZENSHIP SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The school of political education for women, which the National American Suffrage Association opened at the conclusion of its convention, finished its week's sessions here yesterday. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the association and director of the school, said last night it had worked out very well. She remarked she thought it was the first national citizenship school ever held in this country. "It is the first national school for women," she said, "and I think there never was any for

the men. The citizenship schools will aim to teach women how to register and how to vote and to understand the rules of the election laws of their state and the constitutional privileges they enjoy and to give them lessons in civil government. The rest will be in practical politics, how to use the vote to get what they want."

PRESIDENT URGES SUFFRAGE ACTION

Mr. Wilson, in Message to Oklahoma Legislature, Advises Ratification of Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Pressure upon the State of Oklahoma to ratify the suffrage amendment was increased yesterday by President Wilson, who sent a telegram to Tom C. Waldrop, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the state Legislature, in which the President expressed his "earnest hope that Oklahoma will join the other suffrage states in ratifying the Federal Suffrage Amendment, thus demonstrating anew its sense of justice and retaining its place as a leader in Democracy." Four more states are needed to give the necessary 36 states for ratification.

Oklahoma House Approves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma.—The lower House of the Legislature, in special session, yesterday passed the Susan B. Anthony woman suffrage amendment by a vote of 84 to 12. It will be considered in the Senate today.

Friends of Suffrage Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—In view of the possibility that the Maryland Legislature may send an anti-suffrage delegation to the West Virginia Legislature, a number of members of the Ohio Legislature have volunteered to form an Ohio delegation to go to West Virginia in favor of suffrage, so Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt announced last night. Mrs. Catt, who is president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, said the Ohio legislators had offered to go, and she had told the friends of suffrage in West Virginia, working for the ratification of the national suffrage amendment, that they could accept the offer if they wanted to. The Ohio Legislature is not now in session.

Anti-Suffrage Crusade Resented

CHARLESTON, West Virginia.—The West Virginia Legislature is "perfectly qualified and competent" to deal with the woman suffrage question without the advice of the Maryland Legislature, according to a statement issued by National Amendment Ratification headquarters after the leaders had considered the news that a delegation of Maryland legislators would come here to fight the amendment.

On the other hand, it was declared the visitors would be received with open arms by the party opposed to ratification.

NEWBERRY WORKER QUOTED

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan.—At the Newberry elections conspiracy trial yesterday, the government produced two witnesses who detailed a conversation between themselves, one other man, and Roman P. Glochski, a Grand Rapids defendant who worked for Truman H. Newberry among the Poles. They quoted Glochski as saying that \$20,000 had been set aside for his work, that his salary was \$50 a week and his expense account a joke.

BOLIVIA TO TAX MINING PROFITS

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—A law taxing mining profits has passed Congress. The measure has been sent to the President for proclamation.

LACK OF TEACHERS IS EMPHASIZED

National Education Association Speakers Seek a Remedy—Smith-Towner Bill and Medication in Schools Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Three projects stand out prominently in the discussions of organization of the National Education Association here this week. First, is the effort to replenish the nation-wide shortage of teachers, 140,000 of whom, it was officially stated yesterday, have left their profession within the year; second, the effort to increase teachers' salaries to conform to present-day conditions; and third, the well-defined effort to advance the subject of medical hygiene, health programs, the Junior Red Cross movement, and various other forms of medication among the children of public schools. This latter recrudescence of medication is regarded here as another residuum of the war.

As to lack of teachers, signed reports from 172 public school superintendents in 48 states made public yesterday show 35,000 schoolrooms without teachers, 65,000 more schoolrooms filled by teachers under only temporary certificates, normal school enrollment fallen off 30 per cent, and teachers' pay advanced from 20 to 50 per cent to meet prices which have doubled.

Hugh McGill, secretary of the National Association, in presenting these figures, said that the Smith-Towner Bill providing for a Secretary of Education in the Cabinet and for the expenditure of \$100,000,000 annually for educational extension work under state management, would be the biggest step possible in the direction of better salaries.

Topics on medication discussed include problems of student health, personal qualifications of instructors, and laboratory facilities for exemplifying hygiene with views of using such tests in public schools and many others of a similar nature.

RAILROAD PLANS FOR PRIVATE CONTROL

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The board of directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has announced that its organization at the termination of federal control will be as follows: E. J. Pearson, president; E. G. Buckland, vice-president and general manager; B. Campbell, vice-president in charge of traffic; A. P. Russell, vice-president with headquarters in Boston; A. E. Clark, secretary; A. S. May, treasurer, and H. S. Palmer, comptroller. Other officers serving under control will resume similar positions under private management.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has petitioned the Department of Public Utilities for permission to issue \$4,812,000 in gold notes, bearing interest at 6 per cent, the issue to be divided into 15 series, maturing yearly from 1921 to 1935. The proceeds are to be used to reimburse the federal government for equipment and other improvements to the lines during the period of government control.

LAXNESS ALLEGED IN GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Massachusetts Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy of the United States, told an audience of Harvard University undergraduates last night that the United States Government was the least efficient administrative body

in the country, and that Congress was 100 years behind North American conditions.

One serious fault Mr. Roosevelt saw in the organization of the departments, where there was too much duplication and diffusion of work. Four departments, for example, were responsible for the care of Alaskan bears. The Navy Department, he thought, was the most efficient department of the government, and yet if given a free hand in the matter of salaries, he would increase this item by \$5,000,000, and still save the government \$15,000,000 a year, through greater efficiency.

As for Congress, Mr. Roosevelt asserted that every move that was made on both sides of the two houses was dictated by partisan considerations. A budget system was necessary, but the present budget bill, declared Mr. Roosevelt, had been ruined by compromises.

MR. HOUSTON FAVORS WOOD PULP INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The bill of Miles Poindexter (R.), Senator from Washington, authorizing the Department of Agriculture to investigate the present shortage of wood pulp and present plans for relieving it, is the "first opportunity to get at the fundamental causes of the present shortage" of newsprint paper and should be passed, the Senate Agriculture Committee was informed yesterday by David F. Houston, formerly Secretary of Agriculture. Eastern pulpwood areas have been heavily overcut in recent years, Mr. Houston said, but forests in southeastern Alaska alone would supply at least half of the entire national demand if drawn upon.

Commission Proposed

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The joint resolution introduced by Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, at the request of newspaper publishers, proposing a commission to confer with the Canadian Government in an effort to have the embargo removed on wood pulp, book bindings, and print paper, was reported favorably yesterday by the Rules Committee, but consideration was postponed at the request of James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, who wanted time to confer with the Senate Manufacturers Committee, already authorized to investigate the print paper situation.

SWEDEN'S ACTION ON LEAGUE AWAITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An official communiqué from the Swedish Government received at the State Department yesterday, announces the postponement of action on the question of municipal taxation legislation for submission to Parliament until the government's proposal for Sweden's accession to the League of Nations is disposed of. The communiqué follows:

"The members of the Cabinet, following a joint conference, found it necessary to inform the King that such differences of opinion have arisen in the Cabinet regarding the municipal taxation question, that it has been impossible to reach an agreement concerning the bill covering this question which ought to be introduced into Parliament this year.

"In view of the present deliberations of the Parliament on the government's proposal regarding Sweden's accession to the League of Nations, the members of the Cabinet have agreed to postpone the decision necessitated by the present situation until the Parliament has taken a stand on this proposal, which it is expected to do by the beginning of March."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California.—Amid a semi-tropical setting in a natural park of 14 acres, the tenth national orange show, after a successful season, came to a close here recently, after entertaining thousands of Californians as well as great numbers of eastern tourists. Great increase in the number of exhibits and stiffened competition in the quality of displays were features of this year's exposition. Feature displays were more costly and portray a higher quality of artistic ability than ever before. These displays were constructed in all sorts of forms and covered with fruit and flowers.

FEDERAL TROOPS SENT TO GUARD I. W. W.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

ABERDEEN, Washington.—Upon request of Herman Allen, prosecuting attorney of Lewis County, in charge of trials at Montesano of 10 men accused of the murder of four service men at Centralia on Armistice Day, 100 United States troops from Camp Lewis arrived at Montesano yesterday and will remain probably during the trial. The request was made through Governor Hart of the War Department, which was stated, in fear of a possible attempt to rescue prisoners.

WANAMAKER'S Imported Chintzes and Cretonnes of rare beauty

Just arrived in this country from England and France. We have been fortunate enough to secure a large supply of them in an infinite variety of shades and patterns.

Timely arrival

It is not a bit too early to choose your patterns, and place your order for slip-on covers and summer hangings. Many of the designs are reproductions of those used on

Old English and glazed chintzes

A fact that accounts for their unusual charm and fineness of execution. There is even a copy of a Paisley Shawl, a quaint and fascinating piece of chintz. But whatever its particular style, every pattern is carefully designed and artistically carried out.

All Tastes

can find a fulfillment of their idea in our selection. If you

are fond of the bold design, the bright dash of color, the daring effect, you may have large purple and mauve flowers on a background of cream and black stripes, or a gorgeous combination of reds and oranges, perhaps a solid black background with mermaids' green figures.

But if your taste is quieter there is a large selection of dainty flower designs, some introducing a graceful flower pot and trailing vines. Then there are patterns built up around a bird of brilliant hue, and savoring of the forest, summer and all things cool and green.

31 and 36 in. wide, \$1.75 to \$4.25 yard.
50 in. wide, \$2.25 to \$9.75 yard.
Fourth Gallery, New Bldg.

Broadway at Ninth, New York

Preparing Against Falling Prices

We believe that a better knowledge of why merchants should buy wisely and sell prudently, collect promptly and keep their liabilities reduced to the lowest possible point, will serve a good and useful purpose in averting any crisis that may arise when prices start to decline.

In this connection we recently asked leading manufacturers and wholesalers throughout the country just what business course they felt should be followed in order to avert such an occurrence. Here are several typical replies:

"The greatest safety in the future merchandise situation will be by avoiding all speculation and buying and selling in the shortest terms and for the quickest deliveries."

"The time is now ripe to preach caution and conservatism."

"The general answer to your questions can be stated in three words—Do not gamble."

"We believe the policy of the trade should be conservative, and at all times be able to make a quick turn-over of stocks."

The consensus of all opinions we receive will soon be available to the public, in booklet form. What do you think? Write to us.

THE AMERICAN CREDIT-INDEMNITY CO.
NEW YORK E. M. TREAT, President

"The Company That Issues the 'Unlimited Policy'"
Agencies in the principal cities throughout the United States
Have openings for a few high-grade Salesmen

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"DRIVEN ON ROCKS" SAY THE PACKERS

Counsel for Wilson & Co. Declares That Consumption of Meat Is Being Affected by Misinformation on the Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The second day's hearing on packer legislation before the House Agriculture Committee indicated that the packers intend to contest every step taken toward the enactment of regulatory legislation advocated by Sydney Anderson (R.), Representative from Minnesota. Mr. Anderson was frequently interrupted when he tried to present an outline of the situation. When William B. Colver was on the stand yesterday he was pressed by questions from John W. Rainey (D.), Representative from Illinois, who is opposing the legislation, supplemented by others from W. W. Wilson (R.), also a Representative from Illinois, and by lawyers and experts representing the packers.

When the subject of monopoly and competition was under consideration, Henry Veeder, counsel for Swift & Co., constantly insisted that there was keen competition everywhere. J. N. Tinscher (R.), Representative from Kansas, said that many farmers had tried to cooperate and compete with the big packers, but that they did not last long.

"Well, why is that?" retorted Mr. Veeder.

"I think it is because they can't get banking assistance. I know of one packing house that went down when money was easy because packers controlled the channels of money."

Mr. Veeder denied that this situation existed.

Banking Relations

"What banking assistance can an independent packing house get in Kansas City if the packers don't want him to have it?"

Mr. Veeder said that the packers did not control the banks in Kansas City, but that it was natural for them to write and ask one of the big packers about a man who wanted to borrow money. The packer would make a fair and square answer, he declared.

To Mr. Rainey's question, whether he believed in government ownership, Mr. Colver replied that he did not.

"What then did you mean by recommending that the government acquire stock cars, stockyards and adjuncts, privately owned refrigerator cars and storage warehouses?"

"I consider these transportation functions, and therefore recommended that the Railroad Administration should control them."

Mr. Colver was asked what he meant by "mimeograph witnesses," and explained that when the packers had brought almost 200 witnesses to Washington for previous hearings they had been taken to a hotel, thence to the headquarters of the Institute of American Meat Packers and what they were to say before the congressional committee was mimeographed. In one case the witness' testimony at 10 o'clock in the morning was sent to the newspapers the previous evening.

Combination for Protection

Members of the committee manifested interest in the character and purpose of the "Institute." J. P. Lightfoot, counsel for Wilson & Co., defended it. He said that small packers had combined with the big five in forming it for their protection. He declared that the packing industry was being "driven on the rocks" by misinformation. Even the consumption of meat was being affected. When people go into a restaurant they will not eat meat if they can get anything else.

"Do you consider it necessary to maintain an organization here to combat the Federal Trade Commission?" inquired Mr. Tinscher.

The packers' representatives declared that they must protect themselves against unfair and unjust accusations.

"You will have an opportunity to show where the commission's report is false, unfair, and unjust," said Mr. Tinscher.

Mr. Anderson asked if the packers had paid the expenses of alleged farmers and shippers who came to Washington to testify for them.

Mr. Veeder said that no witness had said that he had had his expenses paid, but Mr. Colver, remarked that one after another had testified that he did not know how much his railroad ticket had cost nor what his hotel charges were. Mr. Tinscher said that a man from Kansas who had not sold cattle for years had come to Washington as a cattle producer to testify in behalf of the packers, and Thomas L. Rubey, Representative from Missouri, had a similar tale to tell.

Objection was made to a statement sent out by the Meat Packers Institute criticizing the Kenyon bill and legislation as proposed by Mr. Anderson as "un-American and a step toward paternalism" and it was inserted in the record.

Many Men Laid Off in Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—Approximately 2500 men have been laid off by the five packing plants in Kansas City, Kansas, according to officials of the plants. This action has been taken, it was explained, because of reduced export business and seasonal conditions. Union Labor officials estimated the number laid off as high as 2500.

GOVERNOR LOWDEN'S PAPERS

LANSING, Michigan—Sufficient petitions to assure Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, a place on the Republican ballot in the Michigan presidential preference primary on April 5, were filed with the Secretary of State yesterday.



Exterior of the Pump Room at Bath, 1804

BATH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Should any person wish to make, within a reasonably short space of time, a study of the eighteenth century, its architecture, art, literature, and social life, he cannot do better than come to Bath; for Bath is of that century. You cannot understand the one, without understanding the other. That this should be so is somewhat curious, because, though modern Bath is, metaphorically speaking, but a city of the day before yesterday, it is also, as all the world knows, one of the most ancient towns in England, the Aquæ Solis of the Romans, and, during the Middle Ages, a bishopric, from the year 1088, when Joannes de Villula, chaplain and physician to King William Rufus, appointed Bishop of Somerset, transferred the episcopal seat from Wells to the larger town on the Avon.

Roman Bath and medieval Bath alike, however, have both vanished, almost completely, from the eyes of men; and during the early part of the eighteenth century, the town, already famous throughout Europe, as the resort of the fashionable, was rebuilt, from 1726 onward, by two capable architects, the Woods, father and son, in the prim, precise, somewhat heavy, yet dignified and restful, pseudo-classic style of the time. The result was that, by the beginning of the nineteenth century, there lay, set among its encircling hills, a city that, for gentle majesty and grace, unity and harmony of design, has no equal in England today, that has been compared by Landor with Florence, and has moved Swinburne to one of his most lyrical ballads:

Age and gray forgetfulness, time that shifts and veers
Touch not thee, our fairest, whose charm no rival nears.
Hailed as England's Florence of one whose praise gives grace,
Landor, once thy lover, a name that love reveres.
Dawn and noon and sunset are one before thy face.

This comparison with the Italian city is not, perhaps, as regards position and renown, inapt, though architecturally, the town that bears the greatest resemblance to Bath is certainly not Florence, but Nancy, the fair capital of French Lorraine, which was largely rebuilt by its titular Duke, Stanislas Leszczynski, former King of Poland and son-in-law of Louis XV, during the very year when the Woods were at work upon the Somerset town. Nancy is by far the grander and more sumptuous of the two, for the simple reason that Stanislas had at his call designers, in stone and iron, of the highest ability, and financial resources, in addition, much larger than any upon which the humbler architects of Bath could draw.

An Attractive Town

Bath, however, though it never grew to be the marvel that its imaginative builders would fain have seen it, did become, by the end of the eighteenth century, a town beautiful and attractive enough to bring to it everybody, almost, who was anybody in the life of the time. To give a list of the eminent ones who visited Bath in the heyday of its prosperity is to catalogue the celebrities of the period. Everywhere about the city streets you may read, today, beneath classic pediments and lintels, beside door-posts and pilasters of unimpeachable Georgian respectability, upon neat little tablets supplied by a municipality rightly proud and mindful of bygone glories, the names of men after man prominent in the public life or letters of his century. Within a hundred yards, west and north, of the house in which I write, are thus remembered Scott, Wordsworth, Burke, and Nelson—to name those only that come immediately to mind. Of literary men and women alone, who have come to "Bath," the number is astonishing. Johnson was here, with Boswell in his wake; Pope came many a time, to stay with Ralph Allen at Prior Hall; Fielding and Smollett drew largely upon Bath for their material; Sheridan had met, in the Assembly and

Pump Rooms, not only the Rivals and Lydia Languish, but Lady Sneerwell, Sir Benjamin also, and all the light-tongued company of the "School for Scandal." Jane Austen, living here from 1801 to 1805, in Sydney Place, now fallen upon less prosperous days, devoted to Bath nineteen chapters of "Northanger Abbey," and nine of "Persuasion."

A Resort for Painters

Great players, too, made or matured their reputations here, among them Garrick, Henderson, and Quin, and the tragédienne, Mrs. Siddons, who, dismissed as incompetent, from London, by Garrick, leaped straightway into fame, before Assembly Room audiences, in such rôles as Belvidera, in "Venice Preserved," and the heroines of Shakespearean tragedy; while, for those who preferred a lighter vein, there was to be seen later upon the same stage, Mrs. Jordan, delighting thousands in her favorite part, "Prisella Tomboy," in "The Rump."

Painters also, of course, drawn by beauty and fashion, and by the prospect of rich sitters, established themselves here. Lawrence, and especially Gainsborough, who by such work as the group of the Misses Linley, made a name and fortune in the west before London lured him away at last.

So we see them, walking between the Pump Room and their lodgings, "in their habits as they lived," soldiers, sailors, noblemen in gay uniforms, ribbons, and stars; beaux, including Beau Nash the King of Bath, ruffled, wigged, and laced, in embroidered waistcoats, knee-breeches, and silk stockings; belles, with hooped petticoats, jewels, laces, patches and powder, sober Methodists and demure Quakers in dove-color or in grey; chaplains, bishops, school-mistresses, and adventurers, all jostling one another in the crowded streets of this eighteenth century metropolis. That glamour has departed now, these many years, for reasons that the steam engine and other such changes make clear; but, though Bath may never again enjoy her old predominance, she will always hold a high place among the cities beautiful of England.

ULTIMATUM TO CANAL WORKERS

PANAMA, Panama—Governor Harding of the Canal Zone has issued an ultimatum to the colored maintenance of way employees of the Panama Canal who struck for higher pay, giving the strikers until today to resume their work, under penalty of losing their jobs permanently.

BILL FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION URGED

Senator From Kansas, in Introducing It, Reveals That It Contemplates More Than Providing Exercise for Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In introducing in the Senate his measure providing for national physical education as a substitute for compulsory military training, Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, revealed that his plan meant much more than providing exercise for the youth of the country. He said on this point: "Physical education means more than exercise. It includes adequate supervision of the health and physical condition of the children and practical instruction in the principles of healthful living."

Senator Capper asserted that no nation was safe from disintegration within or attacks without if it did not care for the health and physical fitness of its children. He said:

"I am opposed to compulsory military training but believe that universal physical education in the schools will give the youth of the country most of the practical benefits argued for military training without the insidious, undesirable effects of compulsory military training; furthermore, physical education in the schools will benefit the girls of our country."

"In the present national situation, I am strong for extreme economy, but believe by this expenditure of \$10,000,000, the federal government can inaugurate a program which will conserve our ideals of democracy, promote the health and happiness of our young people and accomplish practically as much for national security as would compulsory military training, with its cost of several hundred millions."

STATE CENSORSHIP OF FILMS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—The special committee of the New York State conference of mayors, which has been investigating the motion picture industry, has reported against legisla-

tion for state film censorship as a dangerous departure for a free country. The only promising method of regulating film production, says the report, is in the form of the National Board of Review, and it recommends that the cities enact ordinances to control by licensing the 1 per cent of films that do not come under the board's supervision, and to govern poster display in front of theaters.

The committee objects to censorship on the ground that it places a ban on ideas. Indecent pictures, it says, can be eradicated by the same methods that are used against immoral books or plays. A board of censorship, it says, may make the passing of films a matter of political influence, representing personal views rather than public opinion. The experiment also, it is said, does not warrant adoption in this State, and since pictures are steadily improving the committee does not think such measures are needed.

Dictatorship in America Desired

Mr. Martens Says He Wishes It, but Is Not Working for It—Greeted Russian Federation

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Russian Soviet envoy to this country, who told a Senate investigating committee last week that he never was in secret counsel or communication with revolutionary activities in the United States, was questioned yesterday about his attendance at a meeting of the Russian Socialist Federation at Detroit last year, and about messages exchanged with the federation.

Mr. Martens admitted that he attended the Detroit meeting, and identified the following telegram to the conference, which was introduced by

Wade H. Ellis, counsel for the committee:

"Comrades, I greet you and wish you success in your work, in the name of the Russian Federated Socialist Republic of Workers and Peasants."

Mr. Martens conceded that this meant he "wished for the success of Communism in the United States." A reply from the convention told Mr. Martens that the Russian Socialists were "striving with all their power to break the yoke of Capital on the United States."

Mr. Martens told the committee that he would like to see the "dictatorship of the proletariat" set up here.

"That is what I wish," he said, "not what I am working for."

He was given permission to qualify his statement made at a previous session that he was a revolutionist in the United States.

"I meant," he said, "that I have always worked for the revolution in Russia, not revolution elsewhere."

PRESIDENT SIGNS OIL LEASING BILL

Law Will Open to Private Development Mineral and Other Land Owned by Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

President Wilson signed the oil leasing bill yesterday, the last day of the 10 days allowed under the Constitution for consideration of a bill by the Chief Executive. This law will open to private development mineral and other resources of government-owned land, and many individuals and representatives are waiting at the border of the various reservations for permission from the government to enter claims.

John Barton Payne, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, will become Secretary of the Interior shortly, and he will administer the provisions of the law.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The total area of oil lands thrown open for lease under the Oil Leasing Bill is estimated by the Geological Survey at more than 6,700,000 acres, while proved coal lands under government withdrawal total approximately 30,000,000 acres, with 39,000,000 acres still to be classified. Phosphate lands are estimated at 2,700,000 acres, with sodium and other mineral deposits equally as extensive.

California, with 1,188,200 acres of withdrawn oil and gas lands, and Wyoming, with 1,151,629 acres, lead the other states in the extent and richness of their oil deposits. In addition to these oil resources, vast areas of shale lands in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming are made available for exploitation.

The naval reserve oil lands in California and Wyoming are not made available for public leasing under the bill, unless the President shall so prescribe.

STATE OF SIEGE IN HONDURAS

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—A state of siege has been proclaimed by the Government of Honduras and the theaters are closed, according to a dispatch from Tegucigalpa. It is reported that revolutionary forces have penetrated the frontier between Nicaragua and Honduras.

The State Department in Washington was advised in a dispatch received on Tuesday from Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras, that martial law had been declared by the Congress of the Republic in the southern department, including Tegucigalpa. Other dispatches stated that rebel forces were assembling on the Nicaraguan border preparing for an attack on the Honduran capital.

JUSTICE SOUGHT IN RACE PROBLEM

Civic Commission Seeking Solution in Chicago Declares That Fair Treatment and Protection Alone Will Avert a Clash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—The way to eliminate race prejudice between Negroes and whites in the city of Chicago is to do the square thing all the time, declared Dr. George R. Hall, who, with other members of the Chicago Commission on race relations appointed by Gov. Frank O. Lowden, spoke at a round table discussion of the race problem in Chicago at the City Club of Chicago yesterday.

"In reality, there is no race problem at present," said Dr. Hall. "Every time something happens to a Negro, or a Negro does something out of the way, it is spoken of as 'the race problem.' The 'Jim Crow' car is not a problem, it is an insult, both to the Negro and to the intelligence of the white people who permit it. Lynching is not a problem, it is murder. Segregation is not a problem, it is an insult. Bombs thrown at Negroes' homes are not problems, they are crimes. These crimes are not problems, but anarchy. None of these things are problems until some one tries to get around them and excuse them instead of meeting them face to face for what they are."

"I have great hopes that good will will be established between the races in Chicago. But right now there exists in Chicago a situation which makes these hopes very doubtful for the present."

"The condition in Chicago today is wrought up to where we are standing over a riot, not of thugs such as the riot here last summer, but a real race riot. The fact is that the Negroes in the so-called 'black belt' are quietly arming themselves individually and establishing a zone of safety for themselves, as they have no confidence in the police of Chicago to protect them. Every now and then some Negro's house is bombed, or the home of some white man who has sold a house to a Negro is bombed."

"Negroes are not all perfect, any more than all whites are perfect. There are criminals among the Negroes, and there are upright citizens among the Negroes. We citizens who are not criminals do not want to be herded into one crowded district with these criminals. We object to placing all Negroes on the same plane, just as all whites would object to being placed upon the same plane."

Judge E. O. Brown, a member of the commission, who presided at the discussion, said that somebody knows who has been throwing the bombs in Chicago, and that it is time the proper authorities found out who they were and brought them to justice.

Francis W. Shephardson, acting chairman of the commission on race relations, declared that there were forces of some kind in Chicago that were working against the efforts of the commission to find a solution of the problem.

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HARVARD BOYS DORMITORIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The purchase of several private dormitories at Harvard by the university is announced, in keeping with the policy of the president of the university, A. Lawrence Lowell, to have dormitories owned and operated by the institution. Harvard purchased, some years ago, Randolph and Dunster halls. It has now bought Claverly Hall, Apley Court, and Westmoreley Court, thus obtaining control of the so-called "Gold Coast," formerly composed mainly of private dormitories.

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HOW SPAIN REGARDS ZARAGOZA MUTINY

Though Angel Chueca Is Said to Have Acted Alone, Politicians Take a Somewhat Pessimistic View of the Outlook

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The fact, which appears to be taken for granted, that Angel Chueca, the anarchist, acted alone and quite independently of the Syndicalists and other anarchists, with whom he had no connection, in stirring up the remarkable mutiny at Zaragoza already referred to in these columns, does not prevent either politicians or the people from taking the most serious and somewhat pessimistic view of the subject.

The argument is that if this kind of thing is possible at Zaragoza, when a wild visionary, imbued with impossible fancies and dreaming of himself as a sort of Nicholas Lenine—dreaming these dreams as he sat during the day in his little kiosk in the Paseo de la Independencia where he sold the newspapers of Madrid—what is not possible in other parts of Spain in circumstances and with leadership more favorable to the rebels? It is naturally an uncomfortable process of thought, and it is this sort of conjecture rather than the value of the Zaragoza affair itself that causes so much anxiety in the country, and perhaps strangely the more it is considered. In spite of the fact that beyond doubt he had nothing to do with the Syndicalists, affecting a sort of disdain toward them, there have been various Syndicalist arrests, and the authorities are putting every known prominent Syndicalist through some sort of examination. Jose Chueca, the brother of Angel, and a professed anarchist, was in bed at the time of the great attempt, and it does not appear that he knew anything about what was going on; but he has been arrested just the same. The authorities are, in fact, pursuing a very rigorous course, and are doubtless right. They declare they will stamp out these tendencies ruthlessly wherever they may be discovered.

But while Angel Chueca was thus a "solitary," he was well known to have entertained his advanced anarchistic views and to be a "practical" anarchist, willing to put them into effect whenever the opportunity arose. It is even declared that he was known some time ago to have been exercising his efforts among the soldiers of the ninth artillery regiment, and a previous government feeling that he would be better out of the way, expelled him from the city. But at this stage of the proceedings, curiously enough, the Syndicalists interfered and made representations with the result that the government allowed him to return. It was no doubt influenced by the consideration that this man, wild as might be his notions, was surely harmless.

Dreams of Anarchy

Evidently it was a mistake. Chueca had dreamed of a successful anarchy before the Russian revolution. The latter inspired him with enormous enthusiasm, and he was wont to say that it was only a question of time, and that a short one, before Spain would be ruled on the soviet system. He imagined himself as the Nicholas Lenine or the Leon Trotsky of this great era. He used to sit in his kiosk in the Paseo de la Independencia throughout the day deeply absorbed in reading advanced Bolshevik literature of all kinds, so much absorbed in it, indeed, that persons who came to buy papers had sometimes to shout to attract his attention. In his ecstasies upon the future soviet Spain, he would mutter and mumble and display wild emotion and sometimes little groups of people would gather round his kiosk in astonishment.

Angel Chueca's Achievement

All this may seem sufficiently stupid and hardly worth the repetition, but again it has to be pointed out that this man led a band of soldiers and civilians that held up the newspaper offices, penetrated into the barracks, struck terror among the inhabitants of the town, and in certain circumstances, not by any means impossible, as it is judged, might have succeeded in establishing his revolution so far as Zaragoza is concerned. It is to be noted, by the way, that the government in an official statement describes Chueca deliberately as a "Syndicalist." The town is perfectly quiet now, and there is no apprehension of any further trouble, either from the regiment implicated, from any other quarter. That regiment of artillery, it is pointed out, has an excellent record and recently distinguished itself in some shooting competitions.

There has been a hot debate on the affair in the Chamber. The Premier gave an account of what had taken place and announced the determination of the government to maintain order and to combat syndicalism and terrorism which were now penetrating into the barracks. Then one by one the leaders of all the political sections, except the Republicans and Socialists, announced their determination to assist the government by every means in their power to check the dangerous movement that was in evidence.

Anarchist Formerly Expelled

Mr. Dato, leader of the Conservatives, was the first to make the declaration, and when he made it the

Socialist, Mr. Castrovito, interjected with an exclamation to the effect that the government should be ashamed of a policy which had led up to such events as this. Mr. la Cierva pointed out that the previous government had expelled Angel Chueca, but that he had afterward been allowed to return, and said that if he were in office he could stamp out all this sort of thing. Mr. Villanueva for the Democrats, Mr. Salvatella for the Romanist Liberalists, Mr. Pedregal for the Reformists, Alcala Zamora for his section, Mr. Cambo for the Regionalists, Mr. Alba for his own Liberal section, and Mr. Salas, Mr. Guizarro, and Mr. Senante for the extreme Right, all declared their support of the government in any rigorous measures it might take.

Mr. Cambo's speech made a great impression, for the Regionalist leader has been inclined to be reserved on such occasions. He said that the affair at Zaragoza established an elementary problem, and that was to know if there were a government and, if it intended to govern, to govern resolutely as was necessary at the present time. When the government did its duty, he said, in face of revolution and anarchy it would find the Catalan Regionalists unconditionally on its side. But there must be government without hesitation, for the conditions did not permit of vacillation and irresolute temporizing. The Premier at the close of the debate, Mr. Besteiro, the Socialist, having excitedly but fruitlessly demanded a hearing, said that the Chamber could depend upon it that the government would act without hesitation.

QUEENSLAND'S LABOR GOVERNOR CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland.—The Governor has advised that His Majesty the King is graciously pleased to appoint Mr. W. Lennon, the Speaker, to the post of Lieutenant-Governor of Queensland. This will, of course, necessitate the resignation of Mr. Lennon from the Speaker's chair and from his seat in the Legislative Assembly, and I expect to hear from him within the next few days. The appointment will probably date from the time he takes up his new duties.

The announcement in the Queensland Parliament by Mr. Theodore, the Premier, marks the first occasion on which a Labor politician has been appointed to act as representative of the King, in the absence of the Governor; and as there is a growing sentiment in Australia against imported governors, as far as states are concerned, the next step may be Mr. Lennon's still higher elevation. This new appointment by the Labor Government of Queensland has caused a storm of protest, partly on the ground that Mr. Lennon is alleged to have endorsed a speech made before the Queensland Irish Association in 1916 by Mr. Fihelly, a Queensland Labor Minister, and recently acting Premier. In Mr. Fihelly's speech he was reported to have said: "England is the home of cant, humbug, and hypocrisy."

A most unusual scene in the Queensland Parliament marked the new appointment. Mr. Barnes, a former Queensland treasurer, and a member of the Liberal Party, was suspended for refusing to withdraw a statement made by him in the House. Mr. Barnes declared that the appointment was an insult to the loyal people of Queensland, and he did not think there could have been a full knowledge of the facts when His Majesty the King signed the commission.

"It cannot be forgotten," declared Mr. Barnes, "that at a certain gathering the honorable gentleman who has been appointed indorsed the most disloyal remarks ever made by a Cabinet Minister in this State, and now, forsooth, he is thrown upon this State as Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of this government."

The deputy chairman pointed out that it was quite unparliamentary to charge a member of the House with having made a disloyal statement.

Mr. Barnes—I repeat that the same honorable gentleman who is now Lieutenant-Governor indorsed certain disloyal remarks. I will stand my ground when I say that it was a disloyal statement. I positively refuse to withdraw. The suspension was agreed to by 24 votes to 22.

Mr. Lennon, a Dublin man, came to Melbourne many years ago. He became sub-inspector of the Bank of Australasia, and opened his branch in Townsville. Later he became manager of Burn, Philp & Co.'s business in Townsville. Ten years later he began business as a merchant. He was returned to Parliament in 1907 as a Labor member, and has been deputy leader of the party and Minister for Agriculture. Whistling of his feet, he is now the official robes of office. His friends point out that his sons fought in the war.

EMPIRE UNION TO COMBAT BOLSHEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

LONDON, England.—An appeal for £250,000 is being made by the British Empire Union in connection with its campaign "against industrial unrest and Bolshevism."

In a letter addressed to business men and others interested in the industry and commerce of the Empire, the union emphasizes as a principal cause of the unrest, "the continuous teaching and preaching of false economics by speakers who have studied summaries of Karl Marx or obtained a one-sided knowledge at Labor colleges."

"The vast body of the workers in this country are not revolutionary," it is declared. "Their instincts are sound, but they need elementary questions answered, and in the great industrial centers their eagerness for information is shown by their standing in all weathers to listen to our outdoor speakers. The Industrial Peace Department of the British Em-

pire Union has been formed to assist in allaying the present condition of industrial unrest, which is threatening not only the prosperity, but the existence of the country.

"Its chief object will be to carry on throughout the industrial areas a systematic propaganda in which the fallacies of Bolshevism, the dangers connected with excessive state interference, the disastrous results of reducing output and the advantages of labor-saving devices will be clearly set forth. The department will also strive to obtain the assistance of employers, chambers of commerce, and similar organizations, to cooperate with Labor in the removal of grievances, by promoting profit-sharing schemes, by the encouragement of high wages, based on production, and in other ways, as is the system in America."

The Industrial Peace Department proposes, if adequate support is forthcoming, to open campaigns against nationalization and the extinction of private enterprise as advocated by the Triple Alliance, to prepare films showing facts about Bolshevism, to support the National Industrial Council and Whitley schemes where possible, and to found a college for the training of workers "so as to counteract the activities of the revolutionary Labor colleges."

HJALMAR BRANTING ON THE PEACE TERMS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—Hjalmar Branting, the Socialist leader, contributes a strong criticism in the Danish "Social Democrat," regarding the peace of Versailles. Concerning the document covering the peace terms, he says: "The victorious peace which was signed over six months ago at Versailles has at last taken effect, after a hundred prolonging delays. It is half a year too late, because the benefits it could have produced through giving peace to the world, in spite of all its shortcomings, have been lessened week by week and month by month, owing to the time wasted in this inactive waiting. At the same time the situation in the whole of Europe has become more and more corrupt. The nations claimed a real and just peace, instead of a continuance of military establishments. These hopes have become only very faint suggestions."

"The peace of Versailles has vindicated the old wrongs done by the robber state of Prussia to their neighbors; but, even if the authors of the Treaty have thereby checked the old sources of national hatred and strife, they have not dared to go the whole length in fearlessly adhering to the ideals of the rights of the nations, to which they pledged themselves before their own people and the world. There is at this time, therefore, hardly anyone who believes that a new and reconstructed Europe will rise up out of the peace which is now finally taking effect."

"From the very first there have been demands for a revision of the peace terms, and strong protest has been made against everything in the Treaty which is stamped with the spirit of imperialism and militarism. It has also been realized more and more that it is impossible to carry out the chief economic decisions; also that the smaller nations ought not to be forced, against their own will, to come under foreign rule, because they have joined in this criticism."

Mr. Branting's declaration closes with the statement that the most important task for the Social Democrats is to demand such a revision of the peace terms that they will create a peace of the nations, and one capable of constructing a new Europe on the basis of the old democracy and Socialism.

BERNARD SHAW'S VIEW UPON ARCHITECTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

LONDON, England.—"Architectural character, history, and quality of workmanship should be our guide in adapting ancient cottages to modern requirements," said Alfred H. Powell, in a paper read to the Royal Society of Arts recently. Even some considerable sacrifice of material convenience might be an obvious piece of common sense. There was no country in the world that could show, in so small a place as England, so great a proportion of ancient cottages. They were their peculiar inheritance, and they were not alone in looking upon them as the chief beauty of those islands. They had a duty laid on them to safeguard these old buildings.

Mr. Bernard Shaw said a great deal of mischief had been done by the erection of the type of building that was obviously literary and nothing else. "I am so far modern," he continued, "that I have come to the conclusion that what is wanted is a law that every building should be knocked down at the end of 20 years, and a new one erected. That would get rid of old cottages, but what right have you to possess them? We have got into the incorrigible habit of sponging on the past. Every generation ought to be able to produce its own art, and all this worship of the past can only be got rid of by a wholesale destruction of all the monuments of the past. If we could avoid the wholesale destruction of human beings involved by a great war, I should be glad to have half a dozen great wars in Europe so that all the old buildings might be knocked down, thus forcing us, by a sort of starvation, to make our own architectural efforts." Mr. Shaw said that a frightful fuss had been made during the war about the Cathedral of Rheims. In any reasonable state of society, he declared, people would not have made such a fuss. If the cathedral had been knocked down, the simplest thing would have been to build a new one and get some new stained glass.

COOPERATORS SEEK DECONTROL OF FOOD

British Director Says Decontrol Would Mean Freedom to the Movement to Fight All the Great Trusts and Combines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MANCHESTER, England.—There is division in the cooperative movement, or at least among its spokesmen, on the question of food control. The Carlisle Congress in June of last year voted in favor of its continuance, but as the months have gone by, and experience in buying and selling under control conditions has taught them, the directors and officials of the Cooperative Wholesale Society have become more and more insistent in their demand for its removal.

Foremost among the advocates of decontrol is Mr. W. Lander, director of the Cooperative Wholesale Society who, at the last quarterly meeting of the society, made a speech on the subject which has stirred the movement from end to end. Already Mr. Lander has had numerous letters from cooperative societies asking him to publish his speech in pamphlet form, and on every hand one hears nothing but expressions of approval of what he has said.

To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who called upon him a few days after the meeting, Mr. Lander made the following statement: "We at the head of affairs here know quite well that the removal of food control would mean freedom to the cooperative movement, and freedom is what we want, for with it we could fight all the great capitalistic trusts and combines, which have no love for us, standing as we do between them and the people whom they would exploit."

Commodities in Abundance

"Food control is all very well," said Mr. Lander, "when commodities are scarce, but when there is abundance—and there is abundance, as I shall presently show—control becomes not only unnecessary, but it constitutes a danger to the consumer. In December, 1918, the committee of this society pressed the Food Controller for decontrol under certain conditions, these being that where food supplies were ample there should be no restrictions in the buying and selling of them, and a few months ago we repeated our request. The fact that the Food Controller is now doing, under pressure, what we urged him to do, is a proof of the soundness of our opinion."

"Now why do we want control removed?" continued Mr. Lander. "Because we want to see an end to profiteering. The cooperative movement pledged itself during the war not to profiteer; a pledge which it has faithfully kept. I do not know whether the government took a similar pledge; if so it did not keep it, for the government was the biggest profiteer in the country. Till this is a serious charge I am aware, but it can be fully substantiated, and the reason is not far to seek. It lies in the appointment to power in the various departments of control of men who have interests to serve, and who belong to that class which would like to see an end to cooperation and all that belongs to it."

"Not only has the government been guilty of profiteering, but, although we place our organization at the disposal of the government, without charge beyond the actual working expense, we were cold-shouldered every time, and information which we gave to the government to assist it to form a policy, was put in the hands of those who were opposed to us."

Shortage Artificially Created

"I have said," went on Mr. Lander, "that there is an abundance of essential food supplies, and this I know for a certainty, because I have seen it. I have recently returned from the United States, and while there I saw enormous quantities of meats, eggs, and other provisions packed away in every conceivable corner. These stocks are in the hands of what is known as the Big Five, who are holding them up until they can get the prices they want, while in the Argentine, as well as in the United States and Canada, there is plenty of butter and cheese."

"No, there is no real shortage, only an artificially created one. There was, of course, an interlarded arrangement, which provided for a regular supply of food to Great Britain and the Continent, but it has completely broken down. Why? Because America is a selfish hot supplier where she can get the biggest prices for them. Here is where a real League of Nations could do the world a service by protecting humanity from the exploitation which is going on all around us. So long as the capitalist puts his own interests before the interests of the people, so long will the present high cost of living prevail. The remedy is cooperation, and cooperation can thrive best in a democratic state, therefore if the people want to free themselves from their present economic condition they must wake up and elect men to Parliament who have the welfare of the people at heart."

JAPAN CONCERNED AT AUSTRALIA'S POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Adam McCay, a well-known journalist of Sydney, recently returned from a tour of Japan. At a luncheon to which he was invited by the Journalists' Institute he gave, in part, his impressions of the Japanese.

He found, he said, that frankness—absolute frankness—was the best

method of dealing with the Japanese. Undoubtedly the Japanese were depressed by the exclusive policy of Australia and America. In the main their leaders admitted the propriety of any small nation like Australia defending its own national coherence by any means in its power. That in itself was evidence of the great mistake in Imperial and Australian policy in supposing that two nations like Australia and Japan could be served by "a policy of poppy-cock"—of pretense that Australia on the one hand did not have a definite policy, and on the other hand that Japan was a country of such extraordinary perfection that it was little more than ill bred to criticize it.

Mr. McCay was further reported as saying that Japan's colonization was by means of the bayonet. Korea was subject to a personal military government. To contrast Japan's methods with those of America in the Philippines was to discover startling differences. In her diplomacy Japan was not looking, as the world was, for greater simplicity, explained Mr. McCay. She was indeed the one militarist nation left on earth. Where her merchants went the soldiers went with them.

AUSTRALIA'S AERIAL POLICY OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—"Australia's policy is to be to change her color from white to yellow, brown or black!" Thus Major-General Legge, chief of the general staff of the Australian Army, in a lecture before the Aero Club of Adelaide emphasized Australia's aerial weakness.

"There are many vital questions that may easily become causes of war around the coasts of the Pacific," said General Legge. "Australia boldly proclaims its determination to remain white but takes far less interest in how to avoid a change of color than it does over the 6 o'clock closing law, legalizing the totalizer, and price fixing." The chief of the general staff pointed out that Australia must be defended by three main powers, naval, military and air. For the present year \$9,000,000, of which sum \$7,000,000 was being found from war loan although the navy was a permanent service; on her army, exclusive of the Australian imperial force, she was spending \$1,000,000; on her air force only \$80,000. Yet an air force equaling one-tenth the size of Great Britain's aerial force would cost \$1,500,000.

General Legge outlined what he considered the aerial defense essential to Australia: 16 squadrons of fighting and scouting planes, and two squadrons of sea planes, each squadron to consist of 25 machines; a reserve of 200 large passenger carrying planes, normally in commercial use; an arsenal or factory capable of manufacturing engines and metal parts of planes; aerodromes, hangars and workshops. Such a force would cost about \$1,500,000, and its maintenance would represent \$1,000,000 a year. The cost of carrying out General Legge's scheme would be less than that of a single battle cruiser. "I have explained publicly," said the chief of staff, "that such an air force is by no means an unremunerative investment. The fighting squadrons will be partly permanent, partly militia personnel, and the permanent men would supply instructors for the school, which would be practically an aviation university for Australia. They would form outposts at various places such as Perth and Darwin, map the coasts and their shoal places, carry government officials and mails to the unvisited homes of our people in the Never Never country, assist the customs in the supervision of planes arriving from abroad, pursue criminals who travel by air, and perform many other unimportant duties."

STOCKHOLM'S PLAN FOR FREE LEGAL AID

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—An important step in the development of the legal administration of Swedish municipalities was noted at the beginning of the year 1920, as from January 1 the new law for free legal advice went into effect. The initiative for furnishing legal aid free of charge in Stockholm was taken in 1884 when the municipal council granted a sum of 5000 crowns for the provision of salaries for two solicitors whose duty it would be to furnish without cost to poor members of the community, legal counsel in the court in Stockholm. Their business in the first place was to bring about a reconciliation between the parties if possible.

However, it was maintained from the start, that this method of providing legal aid was only a trial, and that final arrangements would be decided upon after some experience had been gained. In 1906 it was proposed that the municipal council should appoint a committee whose business it would be to investigate the changes that should be made for legal aid. Among the chief comments which the committee made regarding the existing system was the inadvisability of the solicitors doing any work besides this.

According to the recommendations

of the committee, the work was re-organized in 1913 and made into a municipal legal aid office with a superintendent, clerks and a solicitor whose duty it would be to give his time in the service of the office. The purpose of the office has been to aid free of charge citizens of Stockholm, not only the poorer classes but also people with limited means. However, it was not long after the legal aid office was started when it was clearly seen that there was a much greater need for free legal aid than was first anticipated.

BRITISH COUNTY PLAN FOR AGRICULTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

LONDON, England.—Lawrence Weaver, the newly appointed Director of Land Settlements at the Ministry of Agriculture, recently attended a conference of the Federation of County Agricultural Executive Committees at the Westminster Guildhall, to explain the procedure which the Ministry proposes to adopt with regard to the drafting of the county schemes under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act. The act provides for the appointment in each county of a county agricultural committee under a scheme to be approved by the Ministry and for the appointment of agricultural councils for England and Wales, and an agricultural advisory committee.

The conference was presided over by Lord Bledisloe and representatives from all parts of the country were present.

Mr. Weaver proposed that the county councils should approach the question de novo. They were anxious, he said, to get a new, finely tempered instrument which would carry out the deliberate policy of the Ministry to decentralize agricultural matters, giving them into the charge of the county councils, and to leave these bodies with a minimum of interference from the Ministry. The Ministry, he said, was preparing a model scheme. They wanted to coordinate all the agricultural activities that were going on in every county.

On the subject of the training of partially disabled former service men in agriculture, a letter from the Board of Agriculture stated that the board was pressing forward the establishment of a number of centers in the country which they considered would be sufficient to accommodate, in addition to those already accommodated, about 2000, by the end of March. The board relied on the cooperation of the various agricultural executive committees in the prompt equipment of centers already approved for training, and hoped that the committees would give further assistance by endeavoring to find additional sites suitable for the purpose.

A resolution opposing the adoption of the Daylight Saving Bill was carried by a majority of two.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING FIRM'S FINE RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

BELFAST, Ireland.—At the annual dinner of Messrs. Harland and Wolff's managerial staff, C. Payne, the chairman, gave some interesting details as to the great Belfast firm. In 1850, he said, the Belfast ironworks in Elizabeth Street were started, but the manufacture of iron was discontinued a few years later, though the Queen's Island shipyard had been started in order to use the iron produced by the works. Harland & Wolff had come into being in 1853 and had never looked back. One of the firm's strongest features had been always to have the very latest machinery in every department.

During the war their work totaled up to approximately 400,000 tons, and in the year of transition back from national work to merchant work, the tonnage turned out was greater than in any year of the war. In 1918 they had driven the first pile for the new East Yard which was recently completed, and from which two ships had been launched, four ships being occupied. Some 2600 of their men had volunteered for active service. The Controller-General of Merchant Shipping during the war had been Lord Pirrie, who, said Mr. Payne, was recognized the world over as the greatest shipbuilder the world had ever produced, and who was head of their firm.

BRITISH LABOR MEMORIAL PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

LONDON, England.—The appeal for funds from the trade union movement to found a war memorial worthy of the part played by trade unionists in the great war has met with such success that the original plans are to be enlarged and the scheme made considerably more ambitious. The latest phase includes the enlistment of the cooperative movement. An offer has lately been made of a large freehold site in the Bloomsbury district. The site and the buildings to be erected upon it, which include a congress hall and a hotel, are estimated to cost about £1,500,000. The scheme will be discussed at an early date, when a special meeting of trade union and cooperative movements will be called. Definite steps in the matter await the response of that meeting.

NATIVES OF RHODESIA LOSE LAND RIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

LONDON, England.—The executive committee of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches has addressed to the Prime Minister a memorial on the question of the expropriation of the lands of the natives of Rhodesia, and asked the Christian churches generally to support the appeal. The allegations to which the Prime Minister's attention has been called are:

"That the entire native communities of southern Rhodesia have lost all their ownership rights in land. So complete is this dispossession that not a single native owns either individually or collectively a foot of land in the country."

"That this dispossession was begun and pursued primarily upon the basis of a concession, now authoritatively adjudged by the Judicial Committee to have been a worthless document."

"That even those natives living on the reserves (about half the population) have recently been subjected to a serious reduction of areas upon the recommendation of a commission of three, all of whose members were either present or past officials of the company, whilst the chairman had been entitled to substantial benefits of land and loot under the secret agreement made by Sir Starr Jameson—a commission upon which no missionary or native affairs official was allowed to serve, in spite of emphatic recommendations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

The memorialists propose that the allegations as to the dispossession of the natives from their lands and the requirements involved in the resettlement of the dispossessed natives should be submitted to some impartial committee of inquiry.

The memorial is signed by the Rev. A. T. Guttry, president, the Rev. F. B. Meyer, and the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, honorary secretaries.

COUNCIL FOR COPL EXPEDITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

LONDON, England.—An executive council has now been appointed to assist in the organization of the British Imperial Expedition to the South Pole which will be led by Mr. John L. Cope and which will leave England next June in the Terra Nova for five years in the Antarctic. The council is composed as follows: Lord Burnham, Lord Morris, Lord Sydenham, Sir Edward Cooper (Lord Mayor of London), Sir John Young (British Science Guild), Sir Charles Fryer, F. L. S., Rear Admiral Sir E. Ingfield (Secretary of Lloyds), Admiral Sir Percy Scott, Sir Frank Dyson (Astronomer Royal), Sir Marcus Samuel, Mr. Peter Giles (Vice-Chancellor Cambridge University), the Rev. Mr. Blakeston (Vice-Chancellor Oxford University), Brig-Gen. G. Livingstone, Alfred Fowler, F. R. S. (President Royal Astronomical Society), and Andrew Fisher (High Commissioner for Australia).

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LABOR AND CAPITAL AS EQUAL PARTNERS

Lord Robert Cecil, After Condemning Nationalization, Advocates Labor Be Given Share in Management of Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The policy of partnership in their industrial relations by Labor and Capital has been worked out more or less fully by Lord Robert Cecil in the series of speeches he has been delivering throughout the country. Lord Robert regards seriously the antagonism into which the two parties have drifted which somewhat resembles the situation existing in the sphere of international relations before the war when the nations were divided into two armed camps. As a statesman with an important record of successful ministerial work during the war, and as a politician who certainly speaks with more authority than any other private member, Lord Robert's words carry great weight and have a direct educative effect on public opinion. Not only so, but it is to him that what might be called the left wing of the Unionist Party looks as its leader, although in this respect his present power has been perhaps somewhat exaggerated, whatever the future may have in store.

Older Theory of Industry

Lord Robert began by a reference to the older theory of industry which regarded Labor as a mere item in carrying on the businesslike machinery, and wages as part of the expenses of the business, like the upkeep of machinery or the feeding of horses. The workmen, on the other side, claim to be primarily human beings and not mere cogwheels in the machinery of production. "Thus," he said, "the two parties have drifted more and more into a position of antagonism and we live in the midst of an armed industrial camp degenerating into increasingly serious outbursts of industrial war. The great majority of the British people, however, reject fanatical Bolshevik theories and desire to put an end to industrial warfare and to make lasting peace between Capital and Labor."

Strongly denouncing class hatred as a thing that poisoned the whole political life of any country, Lord Robert went on to make some searching criticisms of the policy of nationalization which has recently been so strongly put forward. He maintained that as a means of ending industrial strife by getting rid of Capital, this was futile. Capital would always continue to exist, but would belong to the state, and state management would have to consider the interests of such Capital quite as earnestly as private management looked after the interests of private capital. Controversies in state-managed undertakings between Capital and Labor were as acute as in privately-owned businesses. The post office officials were in an almost chronic condition of discontent. The London police recently struck for higher wages with the general sympathy of the public, and labor unrest had become more marked on the railways since they had been controlled by the government. As a remedy for antagonism between Capital and Labor, nationalization did not seem promising and had the special disadvantage that it eliminated the government as a supreme and impartial authority in the industrial life of the country.

Defect of Bureaucracy

Moreover, bureaucratic administration of any great commercial undertaking did not conduce to the comfort of the workers. This was in no sense due to stupidity or heedlessness by public officials, but to the very size and complexity of government departments destroying the possibility of deciding individual cases on their merits. To get through the work at all it was essential to deal not with individual cases, but with categories. "What we dislike and denounce as red tape is, generally speaking, nothing more than the employment of devices rendered necessary by the multitude of detail which has to be dealt with. Unfortunately human nature does not fall entirely into categories, with the result that bureaucratic administration is condemned, rightly but inevitably, as wooden and unfeeling."

Lord Robert noted that this characteristic was admitted fully by the advocates of nationalization, who possibly had some idea that state ownership of industry was possible without state management, an idea which the speaker characterized as a dangerous illusion. If the state provided the money, the state would control its expenditure. Lord Robert then went on to deny what he regarded as a stronger argument, that if industry were state owned, the profit would go to the whole community and that the knowledge of this would operate as a great incentive to the workmen to do their best. He declared that no evidence to support this view could be drawn, for example, from work done at government dockyards, as compared with that turned out in privately owned undertakings. Nor was it really possible to expect that British workmen would be seriously moved by theoretical considerations of that kind.

A great danger, the speaker thought, lay in the argument that workmen would be in the best position to obtain improvements in wages through departments controlled by the House

of Commons which in turn was controlled by the electors. "Under the régime of government control, set up by the war," he said, "it is already too much the case that questions of the wages paid in this or that industry tend to become political issues on which by-elections depend. Nothing would be more demoralizing than that working-class voters should be encouraged to use the franchise to obtain a rise of wages. That would be to establish in our Constitution a form of political corruption of a particularly insidious type and only those who desire to see the Constitution overthrown can wish for such a change."

Lord Robert then gave his remedy of partnership in industry, pointing out that there was no insuperable difficulty in applying it. He referred in passing to the many instances in which, after paying wages and interest on capital, the profits were divided between Capital and Labor, but said more than this was necessary. Partners were entitled to know as a right, the financial position and commercial policy of the undertaking in which they were engaged, for otherwise they could have no security that they were receiving their proper share of the profits; and they had a further right to be consulted not on every detail of management of the business, but on all important questions concerned with it.

Workmen Directors Valuable

Where partnership between Capital and Labor had been fully established both these claims had been considered. Where the business was a limited company, this was easily accomplished by giving to the workmen partners' representation on the board of directors. The workmen directors had proved valuable in the management of the concern and their presence on the board had given to fellow workmen a confidence that their rights were being properly safeguarded which nothing else could do. There were many modifications and improvements which could be applied to differing industries, the essential thing being that Capital and Labor must be treated as partners on equal terms.

In the concluding part of his address, Lord Robert referred to Viscount Grey's idea that a closer union of the state members of the Empire was just as essential to national prosperity as the binding together of the classes within the state, and he said it was but an extension of this idea to the international sphere that had produced the League of Nations.

British foreign policy and that of other states had so far been conducted on the policy "each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost," carried to the extent of believing that anything that was good for foreign countries was bad for themselves.

League Must Be Real Thing

Nothing could be more certain than that this proposition was wholly untrue. If all nations recognized their interdependence and directed their policy to the increase of their own prosperity rather than to the diminution of that of others, the world would be a happier place. That was one aspect of the League of Nations.

If the League was made a real thing and not a mere recorder of decisions already arrived at by the methods of the old diplomacy; if, from the outset, its members were in earnest in working it; and if it was made a clearing house for all international difficulties, then indeed a new era would have dawned upon the world.

GERMAN PROPERTY IN BRITAIN CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Now that the Treaty of Peace with Germany has come into force, the Board of Trade again draws attention to the order-in-council under the Peace Treaty with Germany (Treaty of Peace Order, 1919), under which all the property, rights, and interests which are situated anywhere within the British Empire belonging to German nationals at the date when the Treaty came into force, irrespective of where the owner or owners may be resident, are charged for the purpose of securing the claims made by British nationals with regard to their property in Germany and debts owing to them by German nationals.

The charge does not extend to any property which may have been acquired under the Board of Trade General License dated the 12th of July last, authorizing the resumption of trade with Germany.

The order provides that no person shall transfer or deal in any way with any property subject to the charge without the consent of the custodian, and every person who owns or controls any such property must communicate the fact to the custodian within three months, unless particulars have already been furnished to draw in accordance with the Trading with the Enemy Acts.

If any person is asked to pay any money or deal in any way with property which he has reason to suspect is subject to the charge, he must immediately report the matter to the custodian, and comply with his directions. Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of the order is liable to penalties.

The authority already given to bankers to allow, without license, German subjects resident in Britain to withdraw from their balances sums not exceeding £20 in any one month, remains in force.

SIR F. D. LUGARD'S REPORT ON NIGERIA

Governor-General States That the African Colony Is Capable of an Indefinite Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The amalgamation of northern and southern Nigeria and the administration of that area during the period extending from 1912 to 1919, is the subject of a comprehensive and extensive report by Sir F. D. Lugard, Governor-General of Nigeria, which was issued recently as a White Paper. In this it is pointed out that the administrative areas of northern and southern Nigeria together are about one-third the size of British India and have a population of 16,000,000 or 17,000,000, being the largest of the crown colonies and protectorates of the British Empire.

Legislative Council Established

Sir F. Lugard points out how in place of the old native administration carried on in some cases under a system of terror, there now exist departmental organization and councils. There has also been established a legislative council, whose functions are restricted to the passing of ordinances which apply to the colony. Every bill, unless urgent, must be published for two months in the Gazette prior to enactment. There is also the Nigerian Council, consisting of officials and non-officials, which gives an opportunity of representatives of all communities initiating debates on subjects which would otherwise not be discussed. In addition to these two, there is also an Executive Council over which the Governor-General presides and which includes in its membership the two lieutenant-governors and the heads of various departments.

A new system of courts of law has also been established, including a supreme court, provincial courts, and new native courts, and this has been described by the chief justice as "a complete and unqualified success." The system, however, has been the object of continued hostility in the southern provinces and of several petitions to the Secretary of State. These, according to the chief justice and all other informants, have been promoted solely by local practitioners (and their friends), who resent the loss of profits which their exclusion from the provincial and native courts involves and who obtain the signatures of a large number of persons ignorant of the real issue. In a general review of trade and industry, Sir F. Lugard says that Nigeria affords an immense field for British trade and it is capable of an indefinite expansion. In 1900 its total value was about £3,500,000, while in 1918 it had reached £17,000,000.

Slavery and Free Labor

Discussing the question of slavery and free labor, he says the sudden abolition of the institution of domestic slavery would have produced social chaos, and the wholesale assertion of their freedom by slaves was therefore discouraged. Generally speaking there are no slaves in the Muhammadan states who are not well aware that they can assert their freedom if they choose, that the native courts deal liberally and impartially with all cases, and that the masters not only acquiesce, but increasingly recognize the advantages of free labor, while all persons under 18 years of age are free born.

As to the work of missions among the native population, the report says there has been a not unnatural tendency on the part of mission "converts" to repudiate the authority of their chiefs and to ignore and flout native customary law. Complaints have been made that in some cases missionaries have sympathized with this attitude. It has now been laid down, in unmistakable terms, both in the north and in the south, that the profession of any particular creed (whether Christian or Muhammadan), does not absolve its adherents from the authority of their chiefs, or from the native law and custom prevalent in their district, provided that they are not compelled to do anything which is repugnant to their religious beliefs.

BRITISH SPECULATION IN AUTOMOBILES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The phenomenal demand for motor cars, with production still further retarded by the prolonged strike of the molders, has brought about a situation unprecedented in the British car trade. Speculation is rampant. A feature is the speculation by private buyers. Owner drivers, hardly in a position to keep one car, have placed orders for 10 or more cars, and are gleefully looking forward to disposing of each car at a handsome profit immediately the next one is due from the works.

This kind of speculation is fairly common and was set in motion by the remarkable orders received at the crowded motor show in November last. The result, of course, is a trade order book swollen far beyond the real needs of the public, and the se-

quel will be a sudden slump in orders, not as it is frequently estimated, when the production draws level with the present bookings, but when it reaches the real demand of the public. Meantime there is a real and urgent demand for American cars. Recently in London nine new American cars of popular make were advertised. Inquiries on the following day revealed that they were being handled by a one-man firm of mushroom growth occupying a room about 8 feet by 10 feet over a shop. All the cars had been sold over the phone at from £60 to £120 above the makers' list price.

The reputable firms are turning a deaf ear to the present temptation to make a profit out of the public demand, but small firms are buying up any "contraption" on wheels, and after a rapid "overhaul," chiefly with the enamel brush, are selling to the new motoring public at fancy figures.

The end of this form of commercial excitement is certain, and the manufacturer who values his name will be careful from whom he accepts orders. Also he will fill what orders he does accept with all dispatch, lest the inevitable end comes more suddenly than is now anticipated.

AUSTRALIAN ACTORS ASSOCIATION FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The dissatisfaction with prevailing conditions which for some time has existed among the lower-paid ranks of the theatrical profession in Australia is threatening to assume serious proportions, and is being met by the formation of an association of actors, which has lately become popular with certain managers, of offering high salaries to girls without previous stage experience. One firm, for example, recently organized a competition, the prizes taking the form of a six months engagement for each of the successful competitors at a salary of £8 per week.

Women who, after years of work in the chorus or ballet, may be earning less than £2.10 per week, naturally resent these offers and feel that they amount to placing a premium on incompetence and ineptness.

Owing to legal difficulties, the recently formed Actors Association has not yet succeeded in taking its case for higher salaries and improved working conditions before the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, but already improvements have been effected in the status and conditions of employment in some branches of the profession. As the result of representations made to one large theatrical manager, the members of the chorus and ballet of a pantomime company in Melbourne have succeeded in securing higher wages and having their working hours defined.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa.—At the fifth annual congress of the South African Commercial Travelers Association, recently held here, the two following resolutions were carried unanimously. 1. That the members of the South African Commercial Travelers Association are of opinion that the moment is opportune for drawing the attention of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet to the necessity for founding a Chair of Commerce in the new university about to be erected. 2. That this annual meeting of commercial travelers instruct the secretary to address a letter to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet calling attention to the fact that the future of this country, as well as the future of the British Empire depends upon their expansion of commerce, and that the time has arrived for a Minister of Commerce to be appointed.



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MEXICO'S ACTION IN FORRES CASE

Texts of Official Notes Made Public Stating the Grounds on Which Mexican Government Refused to Visé Passports

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Texts of three notes which have recently passed between the Mexican Government and the State Department at Washington were made public at the Foreign Office here on Tuesday night. The first was a request from Robert Lansing, former Secretary of State, that the Mexican Government visé passports of Henry Forres, an American witness before the Fall sub-committee which recently sat at El Paso, Texas, inquiring into Mexican conditions. The second was the Mexican refusal to accede to this request, and the third was Mr. Lansing's refusal to allow the issuance of permits for the shipment of arms and munitions to Mexico from the United States.

The State Department's note relative to Mr. Forres called attention to the fact the Mexican Consul at Eagle Pass had refused to visé Mr. Forres' passports because the latter had testified before the Fall sub-committee. The note stated that Mr. Forres had no choice in the matter, but was threatened with severe penalties if he failed to appear.

The Mexican reply pointed out that Mr. Forres, in testifying, alleged that anarchistic conditions obtained in Mexico. It was said Mr. Forres denounced Article XXVII of the Mexican Constitution (dealing with petroleum) as "confiscatory and robbery," and made other "harsh and sarcastic comments on the Mexican situation." The reply stated that Mr. Forres "inaugurated anti-Mexican propaganda" among those attending the hearings of the Fall committee, and "moreover, proposed in tones which excited laughter, that he would present his passport for visé with full expectation it could not be granted."

Due to these reasons, the Foreign Office said it was "pained because it was necessary to decline the North American Government's request that orders be issued granting Mr. Forres permission to enter Mexico."

Americans Released

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Joseph E. Askew, an employee of the Tibbals Company, a United States concern operating in the State of Durango, Mexico, has been released by Mexican bandits who kidnapped him. Simultaneously with this news the State Department announced that Barry Hogarty, a citizen of the United States, who is superintendent of the American Metal Company at Mapimi, State of Durango, Mexico, has been kidnapped and is being held for ransom.

NEW YORK, New York.—Barry Hogarty, superintendent of an American smelter at Mapimi, in the Mexican State of Durango, has been released by the bandits who kidnapped him for ransom, according to a telegram received yesterday at the offices of the American Metal Company, which owns the smelter. The telegram was from the company's Monterey branch. It did not state whether the ransom demanded by the bandits had been paid, but said that Hogarty had arrived safely at the smelter.

Mr. Hogarty is the second employee of the American Metal Company to be kidnapped by bandits in the last 10 days. Wilson Welsh Adams, of Los Angeles,

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Great Saving in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey.—Though there has been more official effort to resist prohibition in this State than any other, with the possible exception of Rhode Island, scarcely a day passes that does not bring to public view some important economic advantage. It now appears that the State is likely to save hundreds of thousands of dollars because of the fact that dry conditions are making entirely unnecessary the expenditure of large public funds for the erection of new jails. New Jersey counties will build no more jails, even where the present structures have been condemned, according to Joseph M. Thompson, chief of the Bureau of Inspections of the State Department of Institutions and Agencies. Mr. Thompson says that the records show that prohibition has rapidly emptied the county jails, all through the State, and that state officials have decided to hold up the various plans for new county jails. The decision of the state board will alone save the Ocean County taxpayers approximately \$100,000, which was the cost of a proposed jail.

More Protection for Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York.—Prohibition is greatly reducing the activities of the police department, and enabling it to give attention to important protective functions, which hitherto have been more or less neglected, without any additional cost to the taxpayers. The dearth of prisoners has enabled release for patrol work of a number of men in the police stations, and also several men who were patrol-wagon drivers or guards. All turnkeys from three shifts of police department employees have been released from such duty. An important work which the police are now undertaking is the better protection of school children on their way to and from school. With the additional men which prohibition has brought into active street service, the police department has been able to place a patrolman on duty at every school building in Buffalo, both at the noon hour and when the children are leaving at the end of their day's study.

YALE PRESIDENT TO QUIT IN 1921

NEW YORK, New York.—Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale University, says he will retire in the spring of 1921 "unless some grave emergency should arise."

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THEATERS

The Westminster Play

By an old Westminster Boy
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
"Adelphi," by Terence, acted in Latin, at Westminster School, London. The cast:
Hegio.....R. L. Bennett
Micio.....G. H. Stevens
Demea.....G. H. Stevens
Sannio.....G. H. Stevens
Aeschinus.....G. H. Stevens
Ctesiphon.....G. H. Stevens
Sostatra.....T. E. E. Cross
Canthara.....A. A. Cross
Ctesiphon.....K. C. Hume
Demea.....R. C. Fisher

LONDON, England.—The Latin play performed annually by the King's Scholars of Westminster School is something more than an ancient college custom. It is a statutory obligation demanded by Queen Elizabeth, when she refounded the school in 1560. For many years previous to that time a school had existed in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, some think since the days of Edward the Confessor; and in putting that school upon a sure foundation, or perhaps in placing a firm foundation under it, Elizabeth was but carrying out the wishes of her redoubtable father. This is how it comes about that her scholars still commemorate King Henry VIII among their other benefactors. The Westminster play even survived the reign of Puritanism, and has come down with only occasional lapses in times of public stress. One of the longest of these intervals terminated with this year's resumption of the play, after a war-time interval of five years.

The play chosen for the revival was the "Adelphi" of Terence. Terence is now supreme as the Westminster author. There was a time when his throne was shared by Plautus, and occasionally usurped by modern imitators, but now he reigns alone. The plot of the "Adelphi" (as "Brothers") is ancient and modern; as old as the hills, and as fresh as the green fields. Demea and Micio are two brothers, the former married, the latter single; the former a country farmer, the latter a man about town; the former stingy, strict and parsimonious, the latter openhanded, easygoing and generous. Demea has two sons, Aeschinus and Ctesiphon, who differ almost as much in character as their father and uncle. Aeschinus has been brought up by his uncle, and is in a fair way to being spoiled. Ctesiphon has been brought up in the country under the eagle eye and stern discipline of his father, with still more disastrous results.

Two Secrets

Both of these young men fall in love; Aeschinus with a lady named Pamphila whom he has married without informing his guardian. Why he does not tell we do not know, for the lady appears quite eligible and Micio would consent to anything. Ctesiphon is enamored of a music girl, a slave owned by one Sannio. His reasons for secrecy are obvious. He could not possibly afford to buy the lady, nor would his stern parent provide the price. The good-natured Aeschinus, however, comes to the rescue. He breaks into Sannio's house, and carries off the girl on credit, having promised to pay Sannio later. Even so, with the aid of a rascally servant, Syrus, Aeschinus beats Sannio down to cost price.

Demea hears half the story, and, of course, assumes that Ctesiphon can have had no hand in such a proceeding. He then seeks out Micio that he may tax and taunt him with the inevitable results of his over-indulgence of Aeschinus. Eventually, of course, the story also gets to the ears of Pamphila, Aeschinus' wife, who knows not what to believe. Various complications follow, all the result of half-truths distorted into a whole lie, and fanned and flamed by the fibbing of Syrus, who plays one person off against another throughout the play. Finally, when Demea learns the whole truth, and sees how much trouble has arisen through his own suspicion and distrust, he decides to turn over a new leaf to become obliging and compliant all round, and incidentally to teach his easy-going brother a lesson. First of all he brings about the freedom of that scamp Syrus; albeit the blow dealt to him by Micio, which constitutes the ceremony of manumission, is no light one! Then Demea puts things to Micio in such a way that Micio finds himself, in spite of himself, consenting to marry and provide for Sostatra, the ancient and widowed mother-in-law of Aeschinus. Finally Demea consents to ratify the marriages of both his sons. Then, casting off his assumed rôle of benevolence he turns to his brother and points out how easy a thing it is to gain cheap popularity. This, if anything, is the moral of the play, but one is left wondering whether the characters of the two boys have really anything to do with their bringing up.

Like most of the ancient classics, the play is almost entirely one of character. Anything that is really dramatic, such as the abduction of the music girl, takes place off the stage, and then the characters come out and talk about it. It is the effect of these happenings upon the characters and vice versa, that constitute the comedy. And the characters are delightfully drawn, especially the three old men, Micio, Demea, and Hegio, the two brothers and the family friend. These three characters were capably played by G. O. George, G. H. Stevens, and R. L. Bennett, respectively, and of the three perhaps Mr. Stevens' Demea was the most convincing. Next in merit came the Syrus of G. E. A. Dix.

The Women's Roles

The women in the "Adelphi" play a much larger part behind the scenes than they do before them. We do not even see the principal causes of the trouble, Pamphila and the Music Girl. This is a pity because neither P. E. E. Cross as Sostatra, nor A. A. Cross as

Canthara, had much opportunity to show what a boy can do in a woman's rôle.

The play was produced and presented on very simple lines, probably as near as possible as those of the times in which it was written, omitting, of course, the various interludes and "extras." Two-thirds of everything the actors said was spoken pointblank to the audience. This, of course, correct as regards the soliloquies. It all depends on what the aim of the production is. If it is to produce as nearly as possible the original production, well and good. But then why not reproduce the interludes, and the correct pronunciation of the Latin. If, on the other hand, the idea is to recreate the original artistic illusion and make the play live again, or rather show that it still lives, in the minds of a present-day audience, then a little modern naturalism might help the play considerably.

The scenery, representing a terrace, with a fine view of Athens, dominated by the Acropolis, in the background, was designed nearly 70 years ago by an old Westminster boy, Cockerell, who was then professor of architecture at the Royal Academy; and still "takes the light" well. The theater is erected in the old college dormitory built in mid-sixteenth century from designs by Sir Christopher Wren, one of the greatest of Old Westminster. The play is preceded by a prologue and followed by an epilogue. The former, spoken by the captain of the school is a Latin oration dealing with events pertaining to the world in general, and Westminster School in particular. The epilogue is an amusing skit, written in Latin, of sorts; generally by some distinguished old Westminster scholar. It is always popular, and this year was more so than ever, for there was a fund of good material, and most of the outstanding events and personalities of the war and the peace came under the quick fire of good-natured wit. The whole formed a hilarious finale, to an evening of historical interest.

CANADA'S FUTURE DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, was present at the banquet tendered to the National Council of Education, a body arising out of the meeting of the Winnipeg National Conference on Character Education held in Winnipeg, last autumn. The Duke said he was very optimistic as to the future of the Dominion. Canada had two characteristics which had impressed him. One was the great number of governments it had, and the other was its extensive and voluminous press. Paying a compliment to those who had founded the education system of the country, which he remarked had taken a good deal of pluck and courage, he said that while recently in North Bay in Ontario, he had visited no fewer than six schools. The work of the National Council of Education was a good foundation for the future, and every encouragement should be given to it in its efforts to build up true citizenship.

FUTURE OF THE PACIFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—"The greatest thing in the next hundred years will be the opening up of the Pacific," declared Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in a recent address on Japan, from which country he has but lately returned. "The Pacific will some day be full of steamers. We shall be doing an immense business with Asia." In this Pacific trade, the eminent financier advocated an Anglo-Saxon partnership. "If you imagine that the Japanese are satisfied with their present system, that they do not desire democracy, or at least more liberal things," he went on, "you have only to meet them as I have, and you will find people there just as determined to do away with the military system of government as you will find here, but they know they must wait for the proper moment to do it."

LUMBER PROBLEM IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—According to the counsel for the Board of Commerce at Winnipeg, there is a threatened shortage of lumber in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, which it is alleged is caused by the shipment of Canadian supplies to the United States, the firms of which country are said to be conserving their own supply. The Board of Commerce received a telegram recently from its counsel in Winnipeg, which read as follows: "The chief inspector of crown timber agencies reports that a serious shortage is being created in lumber supplies in the three prairie provinces by United States concerns buying up large available stocks or shipment south. The United States firms are holding American lumber from their own markets for a rise in prices and are dealing largely in the Canadian supply. An immediate investigation will demonstrate this."

INFLUENCE OF WOMEN'S VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Massachusetts.—At the Washington Birthday anniversary exercises held at Smith College on Monday, Frank A. Vanderlip, of New York, referring to the forthcoming participation of women in the vote, said that the most profound influence since the time of George Washington was soon to be brought to bear upon the problems of America. "The sovereign right to vote that is to be given to all women," said Mr. Vanderlip, "gives them one-half the voice of the nation in the political affairs of the future. They must be prepared to accept the task that will have been entrusted to them."

LEAGUE COUNCIL POST DECLINED

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—Senator Ruy Barbosa has declined the invitation of the government to represent Brazil in the Council of the League of Nations.

NATIONAL PARTY IN CANADA PROPOSED

Aim Is to Rectify Defects in Present Tariff and Watch the Expenditure on Public Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—A new political party to be styled the National Party is suggested by the Hon. J. S. MacLennan, a member of the Canadian Senate. A manifesto has been issued which lays down the platform of the proposed new party. There are two conspicuous economic elements, it remarks, that are demanding careful consideration, these being the tariff and expenditures on public works. On the question of the tariff the statement reads as follows: "The National Party realizes that industries in Canada have grown up under a tariff system on which depends, directly or indirectly, the larger proportion of the population of Canada, and that apart from the disturbance of the body politic by drastic changes in the system which has lasted practically unchanged for 40 years, the productive skill developed in Canada in this time was of the highest value in the great war, and could not be disturbed or driven from the country without incalculable loss to the Dominion."

"The question of the tariff cannot be solved by the action based on a bitter animosity against those connected with industrial production, an animosity which if allowed to obtain control of public affairs, would cripple not only those who have built up Canadian factories by their savings, but would strike down hundreds of thousands who support their families by labor in these enterprises, and deprive the rural population of local markets of the highest importance."

All Proposals to Be Examined

Defects in the present tariff are to be dealt with immediately and the whole question is to be handled as speedily as possible, "from the standpoint of the consumer, producer, and the taxpayer." On the subject of public works the statement says: "The National Party will establish machinery by which will be examined all proposals for the expenditure of the money of the taxpayer on public works, the result of which will set forth the advantage of the proposed expenditure to the local community and to the nation. These facts will be laid before Parliament before it is asked to sanction the outlay." A ministry representing the National Party must, like any other ministry, accept the responsibility of recommending any particular outlay, but will adopt a course, in disclosing to Parliament the facts independently ascertained, which will dispel from the minds of fair-minded men the feeling that clandestine representations have influence in determining the action of its government.

Natural resources of the country are held to be "the birthright of the people" to be safeguarded, and in the case of forest and mineral resources waste is to be prevented and rentals established for the public benefit. As to labor, the new party "will promote safe and healthful conditions surrounding labor, and in the interests of future generations will safeguard juvenile labor." Under the heading of trade the following remarks are made: "The productive capacity of Canada is now beyond the consuming power of her population, and this capacity, supplementing the valor of her soldiers, has enabled her to make her full contribution to the successful outcome of the war."

Foreign Markets Available

The needs of the countries which have been devastated, of others whose production has been dislocated, and of others, again, whose trade connections have been broken, will afford for many years, if Canada maintains a high standard of efficiency in her production, a continuously expanding market. The necessary high standard of efficiency in Canadian production depends in the main on the Canadian people, on the skill and enterprise they display in production and distribution; but, short of establishing a bureaucratic paternalism which would burden private enterprise, the National Party approves of its government developing systems of transportation, of technical education, the dissemination of trade statistics, and of all other means which will make safe and easy channels for the development of trade within and without the Empire. "Immigration is to be fostered," but participation by residence in the opportunities of Canadian life is a privilege to be granted by the people of Canada, and not of right to be demanded by any newcomer; women are welcomed to the electorate and proportional representation is to be given a careful and favorable examination.

Declaring that the Cabinet system has fallen short of the demands made upon it, the statement says that "The National Party will, therefore, when in power, group the ministerial duties in such a way that the responsible ministry will consist of a body of men not too many in number to make their deliberations fruitful and expeditious. In the selection of a ministry it will work toward choosing members with capacity for the duties of their position rather than as representatives of local interests."

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LEGAL NOTICE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—In Probate Court, Boston, Feb. 25, 1920. The Committee on Agriculture will give a hearing to parties interested in the following bills: Senate No. 210, relative to the training of damages caused by the worrying, maiming or killing of domestic animals by dogs; House No. 965, for an appropriation from the treasury of the Commonwealth to be expended by the trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College for the assistance of county farm bureaus; and House No. 966, relative to the expenditure of trustees for county aid to agriculture, at room No. 480, State House, on Wednesday, March 3, at 10:30 o'clock. A. M. James H. Wilkins, Chairman. Can give references.

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Splendid goods and service at the
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39

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



"There I stood, feet apart, my head held erect, leaning backward and aslant"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Golden Tassel

We met in rather a curious way. When I first caught sight of him he was hanging at the end of a lady's veil. It was a large spotted veil and the lady had thrown it back over her hat so that the tassel was swinging to and fro across her back as she walked along.

"Hello," thought I, "here's a new fashion. We've seen veils edged with ribbon, we've seen veils tipped with lace, now they are to be decorated with golden tassels."

Then as I walked behind the lady I looked again and wondered. The golden tassel wasn't sewed on by his little loop of cord, as all well-behaved tassels should be, he was just caught in the veil by one of his own little ends of gold.

The Lady-with-the-Veil stopped. She halted a passing omnibus—the very omnibus that I myself had to take. Up the steps she climbed and I behind her. Down she sat and I sat down in the seat behind her. Golden Tassel hung over the back of the seat, right under my very nose.

I don't think I was surprised when he spoke.

"It was all a mistake," he began quietly. "The Lady-with-the-Veil was buying peacock blue tassels and they live in the next box to ours on the counter. The young lady who takes care of us—puts us away at night and gets us up in the morning, you know—helped the lady to choose the prettiest peacock blue tassel in the box and put it into a little green paper envelope."

While the Lady-with-the-Veil waited for her change, she bent over and looked at us. Her veil fell over her shoulder into the box, and when she turned around and started off, I came with her at the end of the veil. So here I am.

"I'll tell her—" I began.

"Kindly do nothing of the sort," said Golden Tassel very firmly. "I like being here. Just think of it! This is the first time I've been out of my box since they put me in at the factory—Oh! do look at those fine white tassels hanging from the house-tops!"

"We call them icicles," I told him.

"You may," he answered calmly, "but I consider them most handsome tassels. They're a new shape, for each one ends in a point."

I didn't contradict him, for I was glad to find him so bright and sparkling and sure of himself.

"That's a splendid horse," he called out, "with his black fringe and tassel to match," and Golden Tassel swung over the side of the omnibus in his excitement to see the horse which trotted past us harnessed to a hansom cab.

"We call them the horse's mane and tail," I corrected him.

"Well, it's merely a matter of custom, I suppose," he answered brightly. "But see! here are the very best tassels of all," and all his golden threads

rang together for joy as he bobbed up and down on the veil.

"Where?" I asked, looking curiously all along the street.

"To your right," he commanded, waving in the direction of a little girl who sat in the opposite seat. Six red-brown sausage curls hung down her back. "Oh, you mean the curls," I told him.

"Curls or tassels, which you like," he remarked with dignity, "they're extremely beautiful."

At Oxford Circus I should have to get off the omnibus, and already we had passed the Marble Arch. Something must be done to settle the problem of this runaway tassel.

"Is the young lady kind who takes care of your box?" I asked him.

"Extremely kind," he said emphatically. "I've never known one kinder or more considerate. Some of them shake you up very roughly when they put the boxes back on the shelves, and some of them jerk you down in the morning with never a thought of your feelings, but our Miss Price is gentleness itself."

"Do you know your Miss Price will have to pay two shillings and sixpence for losing you?" I asked him casually.

I knew he cost two shillings and sixpence because he still wore his ticket tied on with red cotton. "The manager is sure to think it is her fault and make her pay."

"I won't allow it," Golden Tassel called out. "Kindly tell the Lady-with-the-Veil to take me back immediately."

I suppose he ordered me about so automatically because he was a Golden Tassel and not just a silk one.

Oxford Circus already, the omnibus was slowing down. I leaned forward.

"Excuse me, madam," I said.

"There's a tassel caught on the end of your veil."

"Oh, thank you so much," she said.

"I must see that it goes back tomorrow."

Dandelions

Dandelions, dandelions
Shining in the sun!
Such a store of minted ore
Free to every one!

Gold to brighten wayside fields,
Gold for passing bee
Every dandelion yields
Far as eye can see.

Dandelions, dandelions
Growing in the grass!
Such a world of spring unfurled
When they glow at last!

Gold for every happy child,
Gold to greet the sun,
In a weed unkempt, reviled
When its day is done.

Dandelions, dandelions
Dancing far a-row!
Half the measure of our pleasure
You can never know!

Gold to deck the passing hour,
Gold to store away—
Just a gay, remembered flower
On a sadder day!

The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

XV

In Which Dan and Gray Ears Arrive at Their Goal

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"Someday I may relate the happenings that fell to our lot between the heart of the woods and the great river's edge," said Diggeldy Dan as the animals once again gathered in the menagerie tent. "But I fancy you are just now most impatient to learn exactly what came to pass when Gray Ears and I reached our long journey's end. So, suppose we all shut our eyes very tight, give a marvelous jump and, thus leaving the point where breakfast was had, land plump on the spot from whence I got my first glimpse of the tents that were to be my new home."

"The day was most done when, forcing his way through a thicket, Gray Ears emerged on a grass-covered ridge that reclined with its head in the woods and its feet at the brim of a river. The stream wound to the north and wound to the south, while just across it—and so very near the bank that one wondered the buildings did not tumble into the water—lay a city. And within the city—close by the edge that was nearest us—sprawled a great, billowing something of dazzling white. This something swayed gently in the sun's lowering rays or waved to the breeze with its pennants and flags of yellow and blue. Yes, there it lay, quite as if it awaited our coming—the home of the biggest circus of all."

"And tonight, when darkness has come, we shall both cross the river follow the quietest streets and so reach the very rear of the tents," said Gray Ears as his eyes followed mine over the face of the stream.

"Is it there we will cross?" I asked as I pointed toward a massive iron bridge.

"What! And meet no end of persons and things! Ah, no. I have a far better way. But now we must bide our time and meanwhile gather a goodly supply of long, trailing vines, the purpose of which you will learn later on."

"So the last hour of the day was spent in searching the woods for vine-branches, being careful to select only those that were well strung with leaves. By the time we had completed this task and returned to the ridge, darkness had fallen and the lights been set twinkling in the city and tents that lay over the stream."

"Ah, now all is ready," said Gray Ears. And bidding me take the mass of vines in my arms, he put his trunk about my waist and lifted me—not to my place on his foot—but to the very tip-top of his head. And as I knelt there, with the vines between my knees and my hands clasping fast to

the upper edge of his ears, the big fellow swung straight down the slope and walked smack into the river!

"So carefully did Gray Ears advance that his great feet made hardly a splash. I could hear only a soft, gurgling sound that came from where the current suddenly meeting the side of what it probably mistook for a queer-fashioned rock, protested in some little surprise before slipping around the ends of it. Finally even this murmuring ceased. All movement seemed stilled. Looking about I saw that the whole of Gray Ears—not counting the top of his head and a part of his trunk—had become submerged in the depths of the stream. And so, while I perched in my place—quite as though I were voyaging on the back of a turtle—Gray Ears swam on."

"All went as it should until we reached the very middle of the river. Then a row boat suddenly shot into view from the lee of the low, wooded island. Two men were in it—one at the oars and the other idly dangling a lantern from his place in the bow. It was headed straight for us. Even as I looked the rays of the light fell full on my face. I quickly crouched down, but not before the man in the bow had caught sight of me."

"A clown! A clown! A sure enough clown!" cried he to the one at the oars. "Pull to just a bit. There! No, I have lost him." And he began to cast about with the lantern.

"Meanwhile I felt the tip of Gray Ears' trunk pressed close to the side of my head. Grasping the end of it, I held it up to my ear while through it came a whisper in warning:

"Quick! Down on your knees—with one arm thrust in the air. We must escape them and their questions, for we cannot afford the delay!"

"Even as I obeyed I could feel the great trunk winding in and about me. My companion was wrapping me round with the trailing ends of the vines!"

"Meantime the man with the lantern was pointing it this way and that, while his companion kept insisting that he had seen nothing at all."

"But I did," he protested. "I saw the whole of his round, funny face and, believe it or not, he was sliding along on the top of the water."

"At this reply the one who was rowing almost tumbled over with laughter. In doing so he relaxed his hold on the oars so that the boat swung about and so almost bumped into Gray Ears and me."

"There goes an old log with a broken-off limb all covered with vines—how would it do for your clown who sits on the water?" Jeered the doubting one. And he still poking fun and the other still looking, the two of them passed on, while we again took to our course, to finally land on the coveted shore."

"We found ourselves standing in what seemed to be a yard of considerable size and skirted on all but the river's side by a very tall fence. To the right and the left were gigantic

bunkers piled high with coal. Between these we advanced, but had gone scarcely three paces when we came face to face with a big, bearded watchman who carried a glaring white light in one of his hands and a knotted, black stick in the other."

"Hey, there!" he cried. "You can't come in here. It's 'gainst the rules."

"But, sir, we must do so," I pleaded. "We've just got to go on."

"Got to, nuthin'," retorted the man. "There's orders writ plain as paint. Now you two gwan right back into the river."

"And he turned his light on a huge board of white on which there appeared in very black letters:

NOTICE

All Persons Are Warned to Keep Off These Premises.

"Yes," I cried, "but that can't possibly mean us because we're not persons but just Gray Ears and Diggeldy Dan."

"Not persons, eh?" repeated the watchman as he scratched his head. "Well, now, I don't know about that—"

"Besides," rumbled Gray Ears, "you see the—"

"And he placed the nose of his trunk near the big watchman's ear and whispered something I couldn't quite hear."

"Oh!" came the reply. "Oh, in that case—of course. Why in the world didn't you say so at first!"

"While, to my utter surprise, he hurried to the gates that led to the street, unfastened the lock and threw them apart with so much of a flourish that one might have supposed us a prince and his train."

"Through the opening strode Gray Ears and we were once more on our way. Long rows of warehouses as dark and as silent as the depths of the night now shut the Very-Biggest Circus from view. But over the edge of their frowning, black tops a warm, yellow glow lighted the face of the sky. And we knew that this came from the tents for which we were bound."

"Up street and down street the two of us went, meeting no one at all. And then, of a sudden, our path was beset by a burly policeman who seemed not one whit less than a whole half-mile tall. There he stood—twirling his moustache and his round, polished club, and whistling a tune from over the seas. But at sight of us he closed his lips with a start, brought his club to his side and, raising one hand, signaled an immediate halt."

"Stop!" he commanded. "You cannot come down this street."

"But, O, Mr. Policeman, we just have to," I cried.

"Sorry, but this is a one-way thoroughfare. Vehicles can't move in the direction you are going. You'll have to turn back."

"Yes," argued I, "but Gray Ears isn't a vehicle—he's only an elephant."

"Makes no difference," answered the policeman. "Orders are orders and no exceptions made."

"And with that he began to twirl

his club once again and to parade back and forth as if to guard the whole width of the street."

"But, you see, Mr. Blue-Coat," began Gray Ears. And he finished the sentence in a whisper with his trunk against the other's right ear."

"O—oh!" exclaimed the policeman. "Oh—why go right ahead. Oh, I'm sorry to have delayed you."

"While he actually stood at salute as we once more moved on our way! Determining at the earliest opportunity to ask my companion what it was he had said to the watchman and, again, to the one in buttons and blue, I held fast to the big fellow's ears and, peering ahead, awaited a glimpse of the tents. Then, turning a corner, we came into a street and there—away at the foot of it—lay the goal that we sought, all flooded with lights of amber and gold."

"At the sight of the tents Gray Ears came to a stop in the shelter of a well-shadowed wall and, placing his trunk round my waist, lifted me from his head to the ground."

"Here, Friend Dan, we find ourselves at our journey's end. A minute more and we shall have entered the great tent and you claimed the reward of finding and returning Gray Ears, the elephant. It is then that you will take your place among the clowns and I go back to my station. We have had our holiday together and a merry one it has been. Who knows—perhaps we shall one day repeat it again. In the meantime do not be surprised if I cease speaking to you. For, except I be away from the circus, I rarely talk to anyone. Indeed you might spend months upon months with the Very-Biggest Circus and yet never hear one of its elephants utter so much as a word."

"And now," he added, in that business-like tone which he assumed—at times, let us decide upon the manner in which we will enter the greatest tent. First of all we will arrange the placard that I found tacked to the tree and which I believe you have in the top of your hat. Here is a stick of charcoal which I picked up in the coal yard as we passed through the gates. On the side of the card that is blank you must write in a very bold hand:

FOUND
By Diggeldy Dan

"Taking the marker I did as he wished."

"Excellent," approved Gray Ears. "This I will take charge of and display in proper fashion when we make our grand entrance. You, on your part, will stand on my back. Now then—up you go!"

"And with that I was swung into place. Next, Gray Ears worked the long, leaf-covered streamers around his neck and looped one of them well into his mouth quite as a horse wears a bridle and bit. Then he tossed me the ends which I wound round my wrists just as you have seen the driver of

many horses do with the ends of his reins. Next I sprang upright on Gray Ears' broad back. There I stood, feet apart, my head held erect, leaning backward and aslant, but kept well in place by the vine-reins that led from my ponderous mount's mouth."

"Are you ready, my Dan?" came the rumbling cry.

"Every bit of me," I called in reply.

"Then, not answering in words but with a trumpeted note of much triumph, Gray Ears moved forward while I, my suit set flopping in the breeze brought about by his speed, lay back on the reins much as the driver of a thundering chariot rests upon his, and wondered and waited and watched."

But just at this moment came a warning sign from where Lion sat.

"Of course it's the Petal Watch," cried Diggeldy Dan. "Away with you all, then, and fare you well till tomorrow. But with the coming of twilight we will all gather again and finally reach the end of my story."

Caddies

An interesting scene occurs on pleasant summer mornings at the eighteenth green of the Essex County Club, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Massachusetts, when all the caddies who serve on the golf course sit in a great circle around the caddy-master and receive instructions in the art of caddying. The classes on the green are a part of a system so successfully worked out by the caddy-master that the club is becoming famous among golfers for the excellence of its caddy service. The caddy-master is a young man who evidently knows boys, and, starting with the conviction that politeness is a first essential, he has created, since last spring, an organization in which each caddy knows and practices 26 rules. As a result, visiting golfers at a recent open tournament made the excellence of the caddy service almost as much a topic of conversation as the game itself. Their interest is the more understandable to non-golfers when it is realized that experts at the game are likely not to care for local caddy-service, and often bring their own caddies when they visit an unfamiliar course.

FOUND
By Diggeldy Dan

"Taking the marker I did as he wished."

"Excellent," approved Gray Ears. "This I will take charge of and display in proper fashion when we make our grand entrance. You, on your part, will stand on my back. Now then—up you go!"

"And with that I was swung into place. Next, Gray Ears worked the long, leaf-covered streamers around his neck and looped one of them well into his mouth quite as a horse wears a bridle and bit. Then he tossed me the ends which I wound round my wrists just as you have seen the driver of

many horses do with the ends of his reins. Next I sprang upright on Gray Ears' broad back. There I stood, feet apart, my head held erect, leaning backward and aslant, but kept well in place by the vine-reins that led from my ponderous mount's mouth."

"Are you ready, my Dan?" came the rumbling cry.

"Every bit of me," I called in reply.

"Then, not answering in words but with a trumpeted note of much triumph, Gray Ears moved forward while I, my suit set flopping in the breeze brought about by his speed, lay back on the reins much as the driver of a thundering chariot rests upon his, and wondered and waited and watched."

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THE HOME FORUM

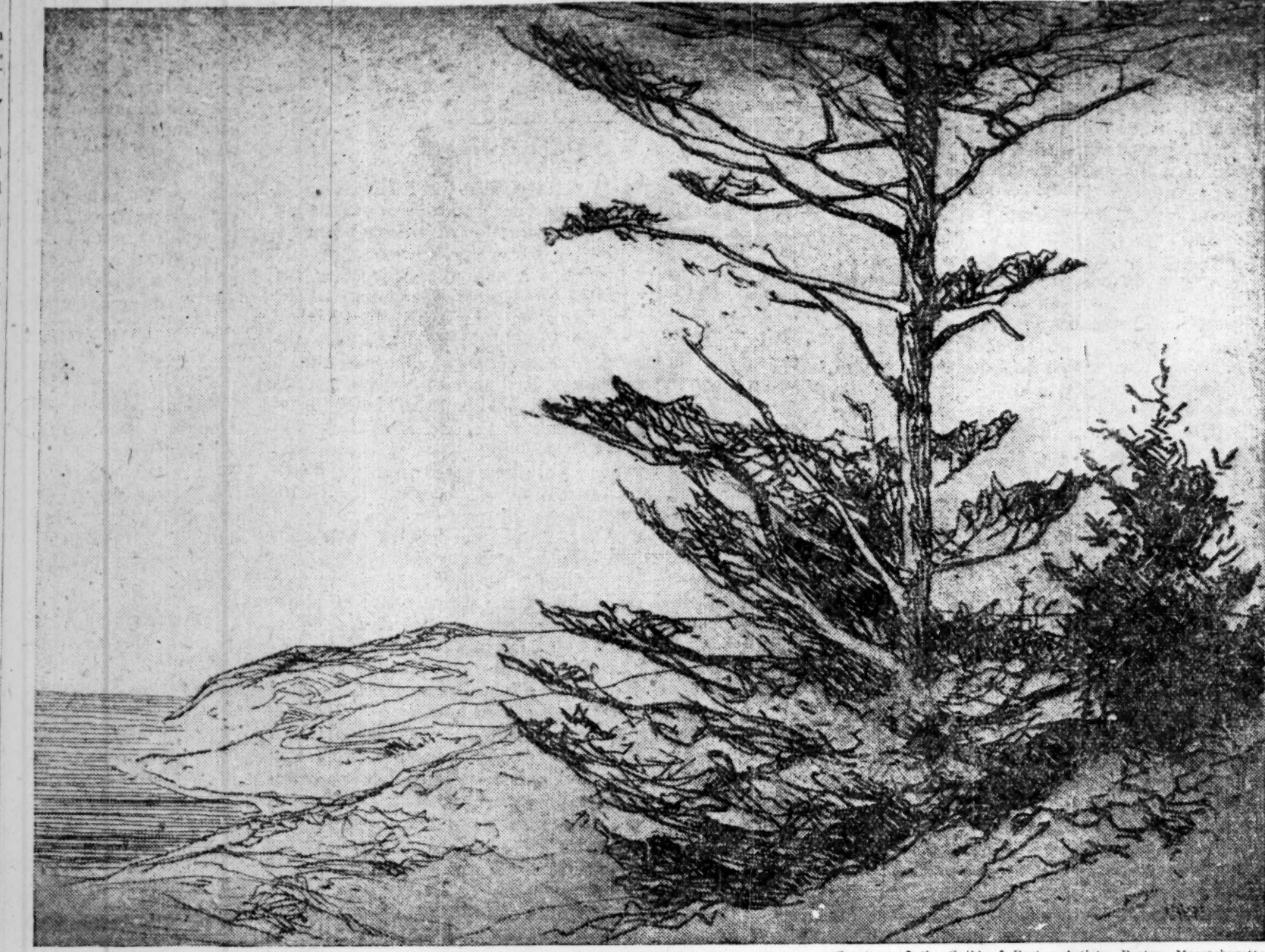
Skating at Twilight

And in the frosty season, when the sun
Was set, and, visible for many a mile,
The cottage windows through the twilight
Light blazed,
I heeded not the summons. Happy
time
It was indeed for all of us: for me
It was a time of rapture! Clear and
loud
The village clock tolled six. I wheeled
about
Proud and exulting, like an untired
horse
That cares not for its home.

All shod with steel,
We lissed along the polished ice, in
games
Confederate, . . . So through the darkness and the cold
we flew,
And not a voice was idle.
With the din
Meanwhile the precipices rang aloud.
The leafless trees and every icy crag
Tinkled like iron; while the distant
hills
Into the tumult sent an alien sound
Of melancholy, not unnoticed; while
the stars
Eastward were sparkling clear, and
in the west
The orange sky of evening died away.
—Wordsworth.

Fashions in Literature

Those who concern themselves with the printed matter in books and periodicals are often in despair over the volume of it, and their actual inability to keep up with the current literature. They need not worry. If all that appears in books under the pressure of publishers and the ambition of experimenters in writing, were uniformly excellent, no reader would be under any more obligation to read it than he is to see every individual flower and blossoming shrub. Specimens of the varieties would suffice. But a vast proportion of it is the product of immature minds, and of a yearning for experience rather than a knowledge of life. There is no more obligation on the part of the person who would be well informed and cultivated to read all this than there is to read all the colored incidents, personal gossip, . . . repeated daily, with sameness of effect, in the newspapers. . . . A great deal of the reading done is mere contagion, and it is consoling and even surprising to know that if you escape the run of it for a season, you have lost nothing appreciable. Some people, it has been often said, make it a rule never to read a book until it is from one to five years old. By this simple device they escape the necessity of reading most of them, but this is only a part of their gain. Considering the fact that the world is full of books of the highest value to civilization, entertainment, and information, which the utmost leisure we can spare from other pressing avocations does not suffice to give us knowl-



"The North Shore, Massachusetts," from the etching by Charles H. Woodbury

edge of it, it does seem to be little less than a moral and intellectual sin to flounder about blindly in the flood of new publications. I am speaking, of course, of the general mass of readers, and not of the specialists who must follow their subjects with ceaseless inquisition. But for most of those who belong to the still comparatively few who really read books, the main object is not to keep up with the printing presses, any more than it is the main object of sensible people to follow all the extremes and whims of fashion in dress. When a fashion in literature has passed, we are surprised that it should ever have seemed worth the trouble of studying or imitating. When the special craze is over, we notice another thing, and that is that the author, not being of the first rank or the second, has generally contributed to the world all that he has to give in one book, and our time has been wasted on his other books; and also that in a special kind of writing in a given period—let us say, for example, the historic-romantic—we perceive that it all has a common character, is constructed on the same lines of adventure and with a prevailing type of hero and heroine, according to the pattern set by the first one or two stories of the sort which became popular; and we see its more or less mechanical construction, and how easily it degenerates into commercial book-making. Now while some of this writing has an individual flavor that makes it entertaining and profitable in this way, we may be excused from attempting to follow it all merely because it happens to be talked about for the moment, and generally talked about in a very indiscriminating manner. We need not in any company be ashamed if we have not read it all, especially if we are ashamed that, considering the time at our disposal, we have not made the acquaintance of the great and small masterpieces of literature. It is said that the fashion of this world passeth away, and so does the mere fashion in literature, the fashion that does not follow the eternal law of beauty and symmetry. . . .

Without special anxiety, then, to keep pace with all the ephemeral in literature, lest we should miss for the moment something that is permanent, we can rest content in the vast accumulation of the tried and genuine that the ages have given us. Anything that really belongs to literature today we shall certainly find awaiting us tomorrow.—Charles Dudley Warner.

What Flowers Mean to the Japanese

It is impossible, probably, for any European to understand all that flowers mean to the Japanese, and how far they love them for their own sake or how far as symbols, chosen by reason of their beauty, of certain qualities which they cultivate as carefully as the flowers themselves. Flowers, such as the cherry blossom, the iris, the peony, and the chrysanthemum, have for them associations so ancient and so strong that in the individual blossom they must always see the type, with all that it implies to them, not merely of beauty, but of virtues which seem to them beautiful, and which they try to produce as naturally and inevitably as a plant bears its flowers. Even if we know nothing of their life or language, we can tell from their art how intimately flowers must be connected with their lives; for in that art flowers are almost as prominent as the human form in the art of the Greeks. And just as, in Greek art, the human form is simplified into types without loss of character, so in Japanese art flowers are simplified into types without loss, indeed rather

with emphasis, of character. This kind of simplification cannot be achieved without a great knowledge and love of the object simplified. Nor can it be achieved by an individual only, but only by a succession of artists working for a public very familiar with the subject matter of their art. . . .

One has only to compare the illustrations in English and Japanese flower catalogues to see how strong are their mental images of flowers and how weak are the English. The English illustrations, whether from drawings or photographs, are representations of individual flowers and nothing more. The Japanese, though they have just as much individuality and far more character, insist upon the flowers' typical beauty. One can see that even to the humble artist of the catalogue these flowers are familiar, not as mere objects of commerce, but as elements of his own daily living, and that in painting them, he has been concerned, not merely with the indifferent representation of facts, but with the expression of feelings common to his race. Thus even he, working with a confessedly commercial object, has a command of a tradition which is altogether wanting to the best European flower painters, and which was wanting to the Dutch flower painters of the seventeenth century. They, with all their skill, painted like florists and for a nation of florists. One can see that they belonged to a people who thought of flowers rather as ornaments for the house than as having an independent life of their own. In their pictures the flowers are composed into elaborate nosegays, autumn, summer, and spring flowers all mixed together. They communicate to us no sense of their growth. They are interested only in the individual blossom, not in the plant; and their favorite dewdrop is intended rather as a touch of realism and a proof of skill than as a suggestion that the flowers have ever been out of doors.

But the Japanese flower painters, even the catalogue artists, treat flowers like landscape painters rather than as florists. They may show us only a few blossoms, but they seem to be growing in the open air. They always insist as much on the character and growth of the plant as on the beauty of individual flowers; and it is plain that they have studied the plant as it grew, and not merely its flowers picked and arranged in a nosegay.

The Japanese have a great advantage over us in the splendor and variety of their native flora. Flowers must make a great appeal to the imagination of anyone where Lillium Auratum is to be found growing wild; and there must be little temptation there to make a sharp division between wild and garden flowers, or to treat flowers as artificial things. It may well be that the splendor of the native flora has had a most powerful influence upon Japanese art, and even that it has made the Japanese an artistic people. . . . And their flowers are so closely connected with their art that even for us they are most strongly associated with it. Every one will have noticed how many Japanese flowers seem to have a peculiar Japanese character; and how by reason of that character they have a foreign look in our gardens. The explanation of this must be, not that they come from a very distant country, but that they are associated with an art utterly different from our own, so different that, however much we may admire and imitate it, it still remains strange to us. . . . The Japanese have made decoration of their flowers with so little elimination or perversion of fact that the flowers themselves seem to us to be decoration, of an alien kind, even when they are growing in our gardens or half wild in our woods. The hardy azaleas are grown every-

where now, but there is still something in their beauty that is incongruous, and there is the same incongruity in nearly all Japanese shrubs which flower before their leaves are fully out, particularly in the early flowering magnolias. . . . These plants have certain qualities of texture and form upon which the Japanese are apt to insist in their decorative treatment of flowers, and thus we seem to see Japanese art in the plants themselves, so strong is the influence of that art upon our minds.—A. Clutton-Brock, in "Studies in Gardening."

Great Pictures

I remember when in my younger days I had heard of the wonders of Italian painting, I fancied that the great pictures would be great strangers; some surprising combination of color and form; a foreign wonder, barbaric pearl and gold, like the spontaneity and standards of the militia, which play such pranks in the eyes and imaginations of schoolboys. I was to see and acquire I knew not what. When I came at last to Rome and saw with eyes the pictures, I found that genius left to novices the gay and fantastic and ostentatious, and itself perched directly to the simple and true; that it was familiar and sincere; that it was the old fact that I had met already in many forms; unto which I had lived; that it was the plain you and me that I knew so well,—had left at home in so many conversations. I had the same experience already in a church at Naples. There I saw that nothing was changed with me but the place, and said to myself, "Thou foolish child, hast thou come out hither, over four thousand miles of salt water, to find that which was perfect to thee there at home?"—that fact I saw again in the Accademia at Naples, in the chambers of sculpture, and yet again when I came to Rome and to the paintings of Raphael, Angelo, Sacchi, Titian, and Leonardo da Vinci. "What, old mole! worst thou in the earth so fast?" It had traveled by my side: that which I fancied I had left in Boston was here in the Vatican, and again at Milan and at Paris, and made all traveling as ridiculous as a treadmill. I now require of all pictures that they domesticate me, not that they dazzle me. Pictures must not be too picturesque. Nothing astonishes me so much as common sense and plain dealing. All great actions have been simple, and all great pictures are.—Emerson.

Magellan

There is no change upon the deep:
Each day they see the prospect wide
Of yesterday: the same waves leap:
The same pale clouds the distance hide.
Or shaped to mountain-peaks their
hopes of land deride.
On, and still on, the soft winds bear
The rocking vessel, and the main
That is so pitiless and fair,
Seems like a billowy, boundless plain
Where one might sail, and sail, and
ever sail in vain. . . .

But he, the captain, he is calm:
His glance compels the mutineer:
In fainting hearts he pours the balm
Of sympathy and lofty cheer:
"Courage, a few more leagues will
prove the earth a sphere."

"The world is round: there is an end:
We do not vainly toil and roam:
The kiss of wife, the clasp of friend,
The fountains and the vines of home
Wait us beyond the cloud, beyond
the edge of foam."

—George A. Mackenzie.

Among the Rocks

Sun-smitten crags of feldspar, they
rear
Above a still sea;
In warm, jagged ridges beside me here,
Glow the red porphyry;
Violet-veined by shadow their crevices
lie.
Huge amethysts in the matrix: . . .
From the circling green of the wood
a blackbird comes winging,
And perches upon a peak all alight,
And carved by the sculpturing tide
'til it shines clear white,
As the bust of the true Poet's Pallas;
there rests he sibylline, sable,
Gazing seaward and lo, "Nevermore"
Seems cadenced in sough of the tide
and murmured along the shore.
—Anne Cleveland Cheney ("By the
Sea and Other Poems").

"Paradise Lost"

Few poetical works in English have so frequently been translated into other languages as "Paradise Lost." It has appeared in French, German, Italian, Spanish, Greek, Armenian, Bohemian, Danish, Dutch, Hungarian, Icelandic, Latin, Manx, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Swedish, and Welsh, and there are many editions of the work in these languages. It has, in fact, been considered, and very justly so, one of the most typical, and one of the very finest poems ever written in English, and accepted as a representative work worthy of all praise throughout the world for its unrivaled poetic beauty, its wealth of expression, and grand imaginative quality.—George C. Williamson.

The Button-Balls

I wish I could read clearly this puzzle of the button-balls (American plane tree). Why has nature taken such particular pains to keep these balls hanging to the parent tree intact till spring? What secret of hers has she buttoned in so securely? for these buttons will not come off. The wind cannot twist them off, nor warm nor wet hasten or retard them. The stem or peduncle by which the ball is held in the fall and winter, breaks up into a dozen threads or strands, that are stronger than those of hemp. When twisted tightly they make a little cord that I find it impossible to break with my hands. Had they been longer, the Indian would surely have used them for bow-strings and all the other strings he required. (In South America Humboldt saw excellent cordage made by the Indians from the petioles of the Chiquichiqui palm.) Nature has determined that these buttons shall stay on. In order that the seeds of this tree may germinate, it is probably necessary that they be kept dry during the winter, and reach the ground after the season of warmth and moisture is fully established. In May, just as the leaves and the new balls are emerging at the touch of a warm, moist south wind, these spherical packages suddenly go to pieces—explode, in fact, like tiny bombshells—that were fused to carry to this point—and scatter their seeds to the four winds. They yield at the same time a fine pollen-like dust that one would suspect played some part in fertilizing the new balls, did not botany teach him otherwise. At any rate it is the only deciduous tree I know of that does not let go the old seed till the new is well on the way.—Burroughs.

The Future's Gain

The future's gain
Is certain as God's truth.
—Whittier.

"Not One Jot"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
WHEN a man has fame he is known and acknowledged to have a certain position, or to possess characteristics and talents that raise him above what the world calls "the general." But human fame is a tawdry thing. It has been the theme of poets and writers, and frequently is condemned as a thing entirely useless. Sir Walter Raleigh has written,

"Fame's but a hollow echo,"

and in absolute Christian Science, which deals with the spiritual and never with the material, fame is indeed a non-entity. But this does not mean that there is no fame in its right aspect, any more than showing there is no material universe means there is no beautiful and real universe of Spirit.

"State honors perish," Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 358), "and their gain is loss to the Christian Scientist." Mind and its idea is everywhere present, and is the entirety of actual being. Hence, everywhere man is known by Spirit to be the reflection of immeasurable intelligence and so to have unlimited talent and full capacity to fulfill all the infinite demands of Principle. The immeasurable can produce only the immeasurable. The infinite is and can be only good, otherwise it would contain in some way an element of termination and would therefore not be infinite. Limitless Mind and its idea, then, can exist only as good, and can express only right activity. Evil, whether it seem to be persons, things, or places, can, in consequence, never be truly renowned or immortalized. This fact dooms to oblivion the human glorification of wrongly illustrious careers of men, systems and empires. Such must eventually be forgotten in the radiance of eternal good, and cease to be the ideal of anyone.

The human being seeking after Soul and finding it increasingly near at hand, is continually satisfied to let the worldly measure of his position, career and gifts be what it is, a mere temporary sense of things, which does not possess any verity whatsoever. He is content to abide ever in the peace-affording certainty that God knows all there is to know about man. As a result he experiences the benefits of the rule stated by Mary Baker Eddy on page 239 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says: "Take away wealth, fame, and social organizations, which weigh not one jot in the balance of God, and we get clearer views of Principle." What God does not know surely possesses no substance, and any clinging to what is not divine clouds one's discernment of reality.

The touch of the world is indeed a blighting thing to one who trusts in it as having actuality. The lust for fame awakened by the plaudits and urgings of materiality has often seemingly smothered great promise for good. The man who is making a higher demonstration in his life of service for Principle, must "flee to the mountains," not merely to preserve the good he has already accomplished, but to continue his onward way. He is under a divine obligation to hold fast to the truth that man's activity is continuous, successful and completely recognized by infinite Mind. He will then dwell steadfastly on the mountain top of metaphysical understanding and escape the wallowing process of the valley's materiality.

How Mrs. Eddy has set this forth is seen by a reading of a passage from "Christian Healing" (p. 16) as follows: "Metaphysical Science teaches us there is no other Life, substance, and intelligence but God. How much are you demonstrating of this statement? which to you hath the most actual substance,—wealth and fame, or Truth and Love? See to it, O Christian Scientists, ye who have named the name of Christ with a higher meaning, that you abide by your statements, and abound in Love and Truth, for unless you do this you are not demonstrating the Science of metaphysical healing." The assertion of mortal mind is that there is not only that fame which men often seek as a thing to be desired, but that there is a fame of evil from which most of mankind would gladly be free. This sort of renown has been apparently running to and fro in the world during the last five years as it has perhaps never done before, assisted as it has been by the telegraph, the press, and other more rapid means of communication not known in other days, and some of which, indeed, are secret. Of this kind of fame Jesus tells in the twenty-fourth chapter of Matthew, when he says: "And ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars: see that ye be not troubled: for all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet. . . . And there shall be famines, and pestilences, and earthquakes, in divers places." Fame of epidemics, fame of weakening governments and the heads of governments, fame of lack and misery of all kinds, must be ruled out by the wonderfully comforting advice which Jesus gives at the same time he is picturing the events which he foretells: "Then let them which be in Judaea flee into the mountains." Mrs. Eddy's definition of Judaea, found on page 589 of Science and Health, illustrates this method: "JUDAEA. A corporeal material belief progressing and disappearing; the spiritual understanding of God and man appearing." Those who are experiencing the disappearance of material sense and the appearing of spiritual understanding are indeed leaving

behind evil fame and climbing the heights of spiritual knowledge.

Principle is the one source of tidings. Eternal Mind is forever informing man that good is the only presence, and this good news is constantly blessing him. Truth and its idea is all that is spread broadcast, is all that is everpresent. This everpresence of true intelligence and its expression is the obliteration of any belief of any other kind of communication.

Come, Here Is Adieu to the City

Come, here is adieu to the city
And hurrah for the country again.
The broad road lies before me
Watered with last night's rain.
The timbered country, woos me
With many a high and bough;
And again in the shining fallows
The plowman follows the plow. . . .
—R. L. Stevenson ("New Poems").

The Writing of "Romola"

The scene of "Romola" is the Florence of the fifteenth century, and the plan of it came to George Eliot in the course of an Italian journey, "one of those journeys that seem to divide one's life in half so many new ideas do they suggest, so many new sources of interest do they open to the mind." Having fixed on her scheme, she returned to Florence, visiting the old streets, rummaging ancient books, seeking to impregnate herself with the spirit of the venerable city. But she was still far from her goal. When, on her return home, she at last set to work, she saw its difficulties rising before her. Would not her genius desert her when she left the familiar scenes of rustic life in the England of today for foreign countries and past ages? She despaired more than once, gave up her task, then took it up again, plunged conscientiously as she did everything into historical studies, and brought forth in sorrow a kind of moral tragedy which even the reader cannot behold without emotion.—Edmond Scherer.

L'Oiseau Bleu

The lake lay blue below the hill.
O'er it, as I looked, there flew
Across the waters, cold and still,
A bird, whose wings were palest blue.
The sky above was blue at last.
The sky beneath me blue in blue.
A moment, ere the bird had passed,
It caught his image as he flew.
—Mary E. Coleridge.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1920

EDITORIALS

Babel

"THE practice of politics in the East may be defined by one word—dissimulation." The man who was responsible for that utterance could at least plead a study of the subject as his excuse for it. Nor was he in any way an enemy of the Oriental, for he had the blood of the Orient in his veins, since he was none other than Benjamin Disraeli. Disraeli was, however, far too much of a statesman to shut his eyes to the obvious, and far too astute a man of the world to imagine that anything was to be gained by arguing from unsound premises. He had an Eastern policy, but it was a policy founded on the East as he knew it and as he understood it, and not on a "Blue Book" picture of it, conceived in the interests of a European capital.

Now the worst of the solution of the Eastern question, offered today, is that it is not conceived on broad lines in the interests of the East, but largely on the point of view of Downing Street or the Quai d'Orsay. What has come to pass is what always comes to pass when a body of allies, whose cement, in war, is a common antagonism, reaches the problem of reconciling its own internal jealousies, in the making of peace. London, Paris, Rome, and Washington talked in uncompromising generalities whilst the war lasted. On the day, however, on which the armistice was declared, these generalities became impossible. As the negotiations for peace were carried on, innumerable new factors became involved in the discussion. As a result London, which, owing to its Eastern possessions, had realized most completely the hideous meaning of the threat of a Holy War, and vowed that Turkey should never offer so terrible a threat again to civilization, was gradually reconciled to the continuance of the Ottoman in Constantinople; whilst Paris, starting out as an active champion of the claims of Greece, became, gradually, not only cold to these claims, but by degrees actually antagonistic to them, in an effort to demonstrate to Constantinople that Codrin was the friend and not Short.

What, in plain English, had occurred was simply this. The Muhammadans of India had brought pressure to bear on the India Office, with a view of persuading it that the unrest in the Indian Empire was really due to the fear that the Caliphate was to be removed from Constantinople and the religious instincts of Islam ruthlessly ignored. Unfortunately for this argument there happen to be 217,000,000 Hindus, in the Empire, as against 66,000,000 Muhammadans, and nearly 11,000,000 Buddhists. It is obvious, therefore, that it is going a little far to attribute Indian unrest to the religious anxiety of the Muhammadans, especially when everybody knows that the enormous percentage of Indian unrest is amongst the Hindus, between whom and the Muhammadans there is a feud of centuries. What has really happened is that the Muhammadans of India have taken advantage of the unrest in the Empire to magnify their own importance very considerably, and to insist, as usual, that their military qualities make them of infinitely greater importance to the Raj than the more commercial tendencies of the Hindu.

Curiously enough there has come simultaneously with this a practically complete reversal of the French position. Ever since General Serrail undertook to convince France that the Greek leaned in the direction of London rather than of Paris, the Quai d'Orsay has been backing water in its Near Eastern policy. Mr. Clemenceau had reached a decision in favor of Greece in Thrace, had agreed to the sending of the Greek expedition to Smyrna, and had expressed himself in favor of the Greek claims to the Dodecanese. The government of Mr. Millerand has actually gone back on all this. Not only does it desire to extend the Turkish frontiers in Thrace, but to order the Greeks, "bag and baggage," out of Smyrna, and has probably even come to regard the preposterous claim of Italy to the Islands with sympathy. As a result, the Constantinople press is already pouring compliments on the head of Paris, just as not long ago it poured them upon the head of Berlin. Berlin took them, most probably, at exactly their right value; and evinced its friendship by bringing the Ottoman army under the baton of a German field marshal. Paris, less astute than Berlin, and not having yet assimilated the meaning of Disraeli's epigram, takes the compliments more seriously.

Now if all this were simply a spectacle for the edification of the world it would be bad enough, but unfortunately it is all an expression of "chaos and old night." The Daily News, in London, which, in the day of Gladstone, was the most strenuous supporter of the "bag and baggage" policy as applied to the Turk, in the light of the Bulgarian atrocities, has apparently reconsidered its position, in the light of the Armenian atrocities, and today denounces diplomacy by epigram, meaning of all epigrams, the epigram of "bag and baggage." With far more effect Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, draws the attention of The Evening Standard to the fact that it was scarcely fair to ask the Indians to take part in the war against Germany, if the outcome of that war was to be the ousting of the Caliph from Constantinople, whilst Sir John Buchan, in an interview with this paper, pleads for a middle course which would make Constantinople the seat of the League of Nations, though leaving the Turk in possession and unarmed. As for the French, having maneuvered Mr. Lloyd George into the support of the policy of retention, and having found that Mr. Montagu has spread the news of that decision throughout India, without waiting for the decision of the House of Commons, they, with supreme political tact, are engaged in pursuing the historic policy of Br'er Fox.

What, of course, is wanting in all this maelstrom of conflicting opinion, of selfish aims, and of shifting policies, is a real statement of Principle; and that statement comes decisively and luminously from the interview, reported in our columns of yesterday, of a representative

of this paper with Lord Robert Cecil. Lord Robert Cecil is a statesman. Whether people agree with him or not, they have long since been forced to admit that his judgments are formed not less on Principle than on knowledge. In the present confusion it is refreshing to read the words of a man who knows what he means equally with why he means it. Lord Robert will have nothing to do with such an invertebrate policy as keeping the Turks in Constantinople because the British Commonwealth called to its standard a certain number of Muhammadan troops during the war. Nor does he imagine that the capital of a League of Nations can be placed in Constantinople to meet a specific political difficulty at a specific moment. He admits the pressure of Muhammadan opinion, which has been brought to bear on Mr. Montagu and Mr. Lloyd George, but he knows too much about what Disraeli called dissimulation—he calls it bluff—to take it too seriously. Being a statesman he is aware that to give way to threats is the surest way to produce a futurity of threats. The Muhammadans of India, flushed with a victory over Downing Street, on the question of Constantinople, would be far more ripe for mischief than overwhelmed with gratitude, for it is the nature of the Oriental to measure concession as weakness. "If this decision is not reversed," Lord Robert truly says, "the Turks and Orientals generally will certainly regard the supreme council's decision as the result of their threats. The decision was singularly ill-timed, following on the top of the renewed massacres at Marash."

As for the argument of Sir John Buchan that it would be easier to control a Turkish government in Constantinople than in Brusa, Lord Robert disposed of that by pointing to the history of the last half century. It has been, he pointed out, the very fact of the Turk's presence in Constantinople which has enabled him to defy the conscience of Europe and the laws of civilization by his endless routine of massacre. The secret has lain in the fact that the Turk was perfectly well aware that the jealousies of the great powers make it impossible for them to eject him. Therefore he has murdered Bulgarians, and when threatened with the displeasure of Europe, made use of the jealousies of Europe to set the powers by the ears, and to murder more Greeks and yet more Armenians. Therefore Lord Robert appeals to the United States to take the mandate for Constantinople for the sake of civilization and the world. What, if the powers are too jealous to give the mandate to Greece to whom it rightly belongs, is the reply of the United States going to be?

Senator Thomas and the Treaty

FOR about a year, Senator Thomas, of Colorado, has been thinking aloud on the subject of the Peace Treaty. The chief interest of his audible cogitations has come from the fact that he is a Democrat who has had doubts as to whether the Treaty in its present form, involving the League of Nations, represents the best that can be done in the circumstances. Since the course of his doubts has been somewhat illustrative of the slow-moving deliberations that are possible in a democracy, many people, whether they agree with him or not, are finding his utterances rather interesting.

Before the Treaty was submitted to the Senate, he felt that the entire power to negotiate was vested in the President. At that time, he accused the Republicans of reprehensible partisanship in their attempts to discuss the Treaty before its terms had been actually completed. By July 29 he was ready to say, in expressing his thought at that moment, "The Treaty is doubtless the best that the conflict of ideals and interests could have produced. But its contending elements cannot coexist, for they are mutually destructive. If the conditions of the Treaty persist, the League will perish. If the covenant survives, the Treaty must temper its harsher features to conform with the mission of the League." Again, on August 3, the thinking that he allowed the world to overhear was to the effect that "I am not sure that this Treaty will settle conditions, but it will certainly make them no worse," and "We shall have to participate in the affairs of Europe." Later in August he felt that certain judicial rights, vested by the Constitution in American courts, would be delegated by the Treaty to tribunals arranged for in the League section. Now, at length, in February, he has reached the conclusion that the economic terms of the Treaty, if they could be enforced, would permanently injure the commerce of the world.

Valuable as deliberate study and contemplation are, they should not be allowed to delay or stifle necessary decisiveness. Some kind of positive action is sure to be better than any pessimistic drifting in inaction. Too often the dwelling on obvious wrongs, rather than on such rightness as does appear, tempts to undoing instead of doing. It is not surprising that, when the whole world finds itself forced to a readjustment to newer and better ways of working together, there should be many misgivings as to what really is progress, and much cautious clinging to old methods, prejudices, and inertia. Yet, clearly, all seeking the right way together must make the most of such evidences of positive improvement as are clear. Surely whatever of agreement all can reasonably unite on is better than no agreement, no Treaty, at all. Sooner or later every expression of merely personal doubts and preferences, no matter how sincere, must give way to the best kind of cooperation that is possible for the present.

Undoubtedly such a thinker as Senator Thomas feels that he is acting solely on the basis of knowledge. His conclusion, however, to vote against the Treaty in its present form illustrates most interestingly the difficulty of what are known as strongly individual standpoints. Each Senator, considering that the weight of the decision is on him alone and that he is standing for what he individually feels to be right, may be taking, with all his so-called individualism, far less than the broadest possible interpretation. In such a case, indeed in any case, there must be a casting loose from every limitation of reasoning. A true democracy of the world can come about only through a vanishing of differing points of view before the cohesion of genuine enthusiasm for the true ideal. There is the right of way for the Treaty of Peace to be properly

and speedily ratified as a start toward further progress. All manner of audible thinking, and destructive criticism, cannot deny this.

Paisley

THE victory of Mr. Asquith in the Paisley election means something far more than one Liberal succeeding another Liberal in the representation of a Scots borough. It is, first, a very notable victory for a personality, and it is, in the second place, a remarkable evidence of the revival of Liberalism in the United Kingdom. In the curious election of Christmas, in 1918, the Liberal Party in Parliament may be said practically to have disappeared. Its leaders were swept away almost to a man, and amongst these leaders Mr. Asquith himself lost his seat in Fife, which he had held without intermission since 1886. When the polls at the last general election were declared, there were, consequently, those who thought that Liberalism had disappeared from the political state, and that the remnant must either ally itself with the Unionists or consent to political extinction.

The candidacy of Mr. Asquith for Paisley was a challenge to this dictum. Paisley was a typical Scots manufacturing town. It was one of the twenty-six seats which Liberalism had saved out of the wreck of 1919, but it had been saved by the narrow majority of 106 votes. The candidate second on the list had represented the Co-operative Societies and Labor, but close behind him had come also the Coalitionist. Each of these candidates had secured over 7,000 votes, the total number of those voting amounting to some 22,179 out of an electorate of 38,507. This left some 16,000 voters unaccounted for; and the question was not only how those who had previously voted would vote in the present instance, but what the unpollled minority would decide to do.

There is no doubt that the Labor Party imagined it was secure. Mr. Asquith himself, at the moment of his departure from London, spoke of his candidacy as a "dark and difficult adventure." Labor had just achieved some very remarkable triumphs, and Mr. Asquith was venturing his own personality, in a typical Labor constituency, in the middle of what the political meteorologists were inclined to describe as a Labor cyclone. From start to finish his "adventure" approached to something like a miniature Midlothian campaign. Every railway station platform became, for the moment, a political rostrum, whilst all Scotland fixed its attention on Paisley as it had once fixed it on Midlothian. When the polling was over, the Labor Party, not without reason, congratulated itself upon its success. So did the Liberals. But it was the Liberals who laughed last and longest.

The result showed that Mr. Asquith had almost doubled the vote of his Liberal predecessor, whilst the Labor candidate had only added some 4,400 votes to his total. As for the Coalitionist, he merely succeeded in losing half the Coalition vote cast at the general election. In every way, then, the result is a most remarkable one. The personal triumph of Mr. Asquith is a very considerable one, but the extraordinary revival of Liberalism is more important still. Upwards of 8,000 votes were cast more than at the general election, and at least half of these, in addition to the losses of the Coalitionist, must have gone to Mr. Asquith. The meaning of the election distinctly is that Liberalism is by no means defunct, and that the Labor Party is likely to have a fierce battle with it before it can relegate Mr. Churchill to that steady job it has promised him. For Mr. Asquith would make no terms with either of his opponents; and adjured his supporters neither to water their Liberalism with Toryism nor to fortify it with Labor.

An American Who Knows China

WHETHER diplomacy is really the business of conducting international intercourse or more properly is to be described as skill in securing advantages, it sometimes plays strange pranks with those who come within its sphere of influence. Take that earlier appointment of Charles R. Crane as Minister to China, for example. Recall if you please, Mr. Crane going obediently across the country to the Pacific Coast, accepting the State Department's intimation that that route would be "better" than the one he himself had planned to take, by way of Europe; only to be summoned back to Washington and released from his engagement, whether actually because of a newspaper reporter's improper reference to a conversation with him, as the word went out, or because of the adverse influence of Japan, who can say? That was in President Taft's time. Yet here is Mr. Crane again, named to the China post by a Democratic President, and likely to serve, so far as anyone can infer, unless, in fact, Republican influence in the shape of a Senate majority proves to be an unexpected obstacle.

Not too many Americans have a personal acquaintance with China equal to that of Charles R. Crane. His first journey there was made in the days of his youth, by sailing vessel around the Cape of Good Hope, and so on to Java, and China, whence he traveled through India before returning home. In later years his instinct for traveling led him to China more than once, sometimes from the direction of the east and sometimes from the west. Several long tours of the country gave him unusual familiarity with it, for an American; and of Manchuria as well he may be said to have made a special study. He has been known to say that China was, in his opinion, the focus of the world's greatest international problem, and without question he looks upon the United States interest in this problem as fundamental.

Such an interest in that alluring country that has so often in the past been referred to as The Flowery Kingdom is all the more to the point when one considers Mr. Crane's peculiar knowledge of Russia. Not that he would pretend to speak with authority on the Russia of Lenin and Trotsky, although he is as well informed about actual conditions there in the indeterminate present as many who might assume to declare themselves with far greater freedom on the subject. But Mr. Crane, both as a traveler and as an American manufacturer not averse to new business opportunities, has gone all over the Russia of pre-war days. Many times he has visited the country, and for considerable periods has lived there,

familiarizing himself with the language as well as the people, learning at first hand the conditions under which the Russians live and do business, and studying the peculiarities of their governmental system. And he is no stranger to Siberia.

He has made it his affair to meet and become acquainted with the public men and leading factors in government in the various countries to which his zest for traveling has taken him. For, with a business background and training, yet no longer bound to the detail of business, his major interest is in men and the larger affairs of human experience, and he looks upon life with a broad view.

Editorial Notes

SELDOM is a maiden speech, whether in Commons or Congress, read with livelier interest on both sides of the Atlantic than Lady Astor's against relaxing Britain's war restrictions on drink. Every line of it reached the mark. If she sticks to her announced policy, and is always "all for telling the truth, no matter how disagreeable it is," the new M. P. will make many interesting speeches, and most of them, it is safe to say, will be worth while.

THE Royal Horticultural Society sends forth its annual notice to members bidding them apply for surplus plants which, unless distributed, will have to go on the waste heap. Among the treasures are plants raised from seeds collected by Mr. Forrest in China during 1917-18; and members giving a home to these seedlings are entering upon an exciting pursuit, as even the names given the plants are only tentative, and no one knows what surprises await him. "Things are not always what they seem." The Times of London reports the case of an Oregon fruit grower who has perfected a species of apple which is absolutely devoid of seeds, and resembles a banana.

AMID the tumult stirred up by anti-prohibition interests over what appears to be a conflict of authority in that liquor affair in Iron County, Michigan, the liquor itself should not be lost sight of. If it was in a building other than a bona fide residence, it breaks the law. Why isn't that the main point of the matter?

GENERAL SMUTS recently declared: "Our primary object should be to develop a powerful sentiment of a distinct South African nationhood—I solemnly believe there is a deep desire among both Dutch and English to come together and work together for the common good." One wonders what Paul Kruger would have said if he could have realized what a difference even twenty years would make in South Africa.

AGAIN and again, in these days of unrest, one reads that the thousands commonly referred to as the workers desire, and intend to have, cultural opportunity. This demand rings out with a reassuring tone. It is a note of hope and purpose. No doubt many who sound the call, and who listen to it, have enough to learn, but they seem to be in the attitude that encourages the teacher.

IT WAS worth while attending the opening of the Société des Indépendants show, in Paris, just to see the extraordinary contrasts which the crowd presented. The useful phrase, "Tout-Paris," would be a true though quite inadequate description, for this Tout-Paris, which crowded to see l'art moderne in its most amazing forms, was nothing if not markedly mixed. There was the ultra of the Quartier with his model on his arm, there was the grand monde, the nouveau riche, and Paris officiel and Paris quite the reverse. As for the walls—

IN THE light of the recognized custom of the Academy of Sciences to refuse to handle prizes for any feat which it considers impossible of accomplishment, its recent announcement, that it has undertaken to act as a judge for a prize of 100,000 francs offered for the best means of making a sign to a heavenly body and the receipt of a reply, assumes unusual interest. It is noteworthy, moreover, that in presenting the present prize for competition the academy makes the proviso that "the planet Mars is included as being sufficiently known." The academy, however, evidently believes that it may be some time before the prize will be won, for it is further stated: "Until a solution is obtained, the interest on the prize money will form a prize for scientists making the greatest progress in the knowledge of the planets and their relation to the earth."

BY THE way, there appears to be not so much of compliment as there once was in referring to a traveled gentleman as a cosmopolitan. When a friend tried it on Joseph Pennell in Boston the other day, the artist, like the Tzecho-Slovaks and other small nations, insisted on self-determination. He declared himself an American.

A CORNELL writer suggests that since the university in Ithaca, New York, is, in a small way, representative of the whole world, the League of Nations idea might well be tried there by establishing more intimate relations between the many nations represented in the student body. A good idea! But perhaps, before going too far in the matter, Cornell had better see to it that there are no Lodge reservations or "irreconcilables" in the path.

BILLINGTON-ON-TEES is making an attempt to compete with Chile in producing nitrogen, with the difference that the attempt is to follow the fashionable preference for the air, not the earth. Nitrogen from the air sounds delightful, and one may hope that little Billington will not stop there, but also produce the beautiful flowers and shrubs obtained as the result of patient cultivation by flower lovers in Chile. From Valparaiso one hears of gardens in that dry district which are a riot of color: rambling roses of every hue, plumbago, and jessamine all growing together with the climbing pink geranium and the great, yellow trumpet-shaped flower that grows in a clump of blossoms, with here and there the scarlet hyacinthus, enormous magnolia, sweet peas of every shade, and, in the beds, begonias, standard roses, delphiniums, Easter lilies, and other flowers too numerous to enumerate.